

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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MEAT PACKERS GET TOGETHER

Preparations for Fifth Annual Convention at Chicago

The fifth annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association will be held at Chicago on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 17, 18 and 19. Plans for this much-anticipated gathering are nearing completion, and the members of the Association and the trade in general are assured of a programme and a good time which will equal if not surpass the memorable meetings of the past. There has been very general demand to know what the committees and the association officers have planned for the pleasure and profit of those who attend this year's convention, and The National Provisioner is pleased to give an outline of the programme.

The convention headquarters will be at the magnificent new Hotel La Salle, as they were last year. Arrangements for handling the visitors, the meetings and the entertainment are more complete than ever, and the splendid service of this big hotel is now in thorough working order, and will be devoted first and foremost to caring for the meat packers' needs and wishes during convention week. The association will take possession of the entire eighteenth and nineteenth floors of the hotel, and as much more space as is needed in addition.

The clans will begin to gather on Saturday and Sunday before the meeting. Arrangements for delegations and special cars and trains from various cities and sections have been made which indicate a record-breaking attendance. The enjoyment derived from these "personally-conducted" trips adds much to the attraction of convention time for those who have been among the members of these parties. This year the interest in getting up the special parties is greater than ever, and in each city the local committee is busy making arrangements for sleeper and hotel accommodations.

Outline of the Convention Plans.

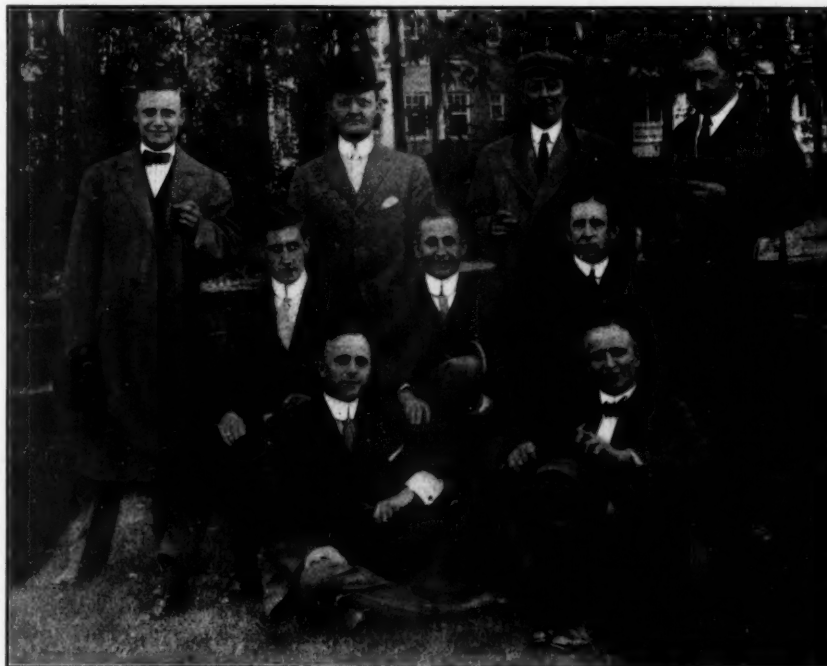
The convention meets on Monday, is welcomed by Illinois and Chicago officials and local dignitaries, hears the annual addresses of officers and reports of committees, and listens to the first of several very interesting and valuable papers and addresses on packinghouse and allied topics. Beef fats, tank water, packinghouse refrigeration, meat canning, power plant economy, bovine tuberculosis, and the tariff as a business proposition, are among the subjects to be discussed. These, with the Question Box, which this

year will assume greater importance and interest than ever, take up the daytime sessions of Monday and Tuesday, along with election of officers, consideration of resolutions and other business. Details of these matters are given hereafter.

The entertainment programme is as usual one of the big convention features. The committees have been at work for weeks and have prepared a programme which they promise is as good or better than those which made the gatherings of past years so memorable. Monday evening is given over to the annual

smoker in the convention hall of the La Salle, and the committee refuses to reveal the surprises it has for that occasion. As Oscar Mayer, Johnny Roberts, Bob Hunter, Jim Agar, and other famous hustlers are on the committee, which is under the direction of D. V. Colbert, a sufficient guarantee is given that the fun will be fully up to the past standard.

On Tuesday evening comes the great annual banquet, and this year a long-cherished plan is to be carried out, that of giving a genuine Southern spread. So the "Southern Dinner" will take its place in line with the "English Dinner" and the "German Dinner" which helped to make other conventions world-famous. The plans are as usual kept very



SOME OF THOSE WHO WILL ENTERTAIN PACKERS

Here is the tangible evidence that the General Entertainment Committee for the annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association is working. The picture shows a sub-committee at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, when it was upon a tour of inspection of various attractive places near Chicago, with a view to finding the one most available for a visit by the convention crowd next month. It was decided not to make a pilgrimage to Fort Sheridan, but several other interesting places are under consideration of the committee, and one will be decided upon within a few days. The members who are shown in the picture are as follows:

Standing, left to right—D. V. Colbert (Miller & Hart), Chairman Entertainment Committee; A. N. Benn (Omaha Packing Company), Geo. W. Williams, Oscar F. Mayer. Middle row, left to right—Thos. Brennan, James F. Agar (Western Packing and Provision Company), George L. Miller (National Packing Company). Lower row, left to right—Charles B. Cone (Bickett Coal Company), Robt. H. Hunter, Chairman Fire Insurance Committee.

closely "under the hat" of the banquet committee, of which Harry Boore is chairman. Mr. Boore has all the geniuses of former banquet committees helping him, and promises that the "Southern Dinner" will be something that will make even the old-timers sit up and take notice.

The third day, Wednesday, will be devoted to general entertainment, and the committee is planning an outing which it wants to make even more enjoyable than those of past conventions. Details of the preparations, and of some things to be remembered by those who intend to be present, are indicated in the following extracts from bulletins sent out by Secretary George L. McCarthy.

Rules for Business Exhibitors.

Concerning hotel accommodations, and regarding the business exhibits which are always a great feature of the convention week, the bulletin says:

In view of the anticipated large attendance at the annual convention at La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill., October 17, 18 and 19, it is suggested that members reserve their rooms without delay.

Associate members who desire to have exhibits during the convention must make arrangements for these direct with the hotel management. They will be required, however, to observe the rule that no intoxicating liquor will be permitted in these rooms, and all exhibits must close during the business sessions. There has been some objection to this rule by exhibitors, but it must be remembered it is a privilege permitted by the association for them to have these exhibits in such close proximity to the convention, and they must not be allowed to interfere with the main purpose of the meeting.

Delegations Going In Special Cars and Trains.

Concerning the special city delegations Secretary McCarthy announces:

As it has always been an enjoyable feature of our annual convention to have the various city delegations go together as nearly as possible, the same idea will be carried out again this year. The following have been requested to take charge of the arrangements for their respective city delegations:

Buffalo, C. H. A. Wannenwetsch.
Philadelphia, Jacob Beiswanger, Jr.
Pittsburg, Con. Yeager.
Cincinnati, Charles E. Roth.
New York, Albert Rohe.
St. Louis, Pierre A. Garneau.

Members in those cities or their vicinity should communicate with these gentlemen as soon as possible, announcing their intention of going to the convention in order that proper arrangements may be made for them.

One of the local delegations which promises to loom up big this year is that from Pittsburg and adjoining cities. The famous "Con" Yeager is in charge of this party, and he is trying to beat other Eastern points in the size and fun-making ability of the crowd. He has issued the following "manifesto":

What One Hustler is Doing.

I have been appointed the High Chief "Gathereminski" by Mr. Charles H. Ogden, who is "Highmuckothemuckski" of the executive committee of the American Meat Packers' Association. It is my duty to get together all members of the American Meat Packers' Association who contemplate going to Chicago. We want to make a big showing, and will have two solid cars of representatives from Pittsburg and vicinity. We already have several names from Wheeling and Johnstown packers who will accompany us.

We want to leave Pittsburg on Sunday, Oct. 16. Some are in favor of leaving on Sunday morning and taking a daylight ride, while some few want to leave on Saturday evening, Oct. 15, and some want to leave on Sunday evening. Now, in order to get together, I wish you would let me know by return mail how many railroad tickets you want, and if you are going to take your wife along, as we want the ladies all in one car. Also let me know at what time you would like to go, and if I shall look after your hotel accommodations. We will then take up the matter of when we will leave.

Now, all pull together (by permission of Mr. Geo. L. McCarthy) and let us give Pittsburg and our neighboring towns a good send off. Let me hear from you at once.

Yours,

CON. YEAGER,

"High Chief Gathereminski."

P. S. It does not matter now whether you are a member or not. You can join at the meeting if you wish. We want all packers with us, and it does not make any difference if you have government inspection or not. Come along.

Why All Packers Should Be Present.

In referring to some added reasons for attendance at this year's convention Secretary McCarthy says:

The very unfavorable conditions which have existed in the meat business during the past year have been suggested as the reason why the attendance this year should be larger than ever. Certainly the convention will offer everyone interested in the trade an opportunity to talk over his troubles and endeavor to find solutions for them. That is one of the purposes of the association, and doubtless all of our members will avail themselves of the opportunity.

In addition to the personal intercourse between members which is always educational and helpful, the business part of the programme will also be helpful. To make you forget your troubles the Entertainment and Banquet Committees will simply "go the limit," and are providing for entertainment features which will be well worth the trip to Chicago and the time required.

Details of the Business Programme.

Concerning the business programme and other features the bulletin of the secretary says:

Arrangements are about completed for the business part of the programme at our annual convention. Full announcement will be made later, but I believe you will be interested in knowing something of the proceedings. The reports of the executive committee, the committee to confer with Government officials, and the fire insurance committee will be extremely important and interesting. The technical papers will be as follows:

"Beef Fats," by W. B. Allbright (Allbright-Nell Company), Chicago.

"The Importance of Bovine Tuberculosis to Public Health," by Dr. E. C. Schroeder (Bureau of Animal Industry), Washington.

"The American Tariff as a Business Proposition," by H. E. Miles (Chairman Executive Committee National Tariff Commission Association), Racine, Wis.

"Packinghouse Refrigeration," by D. I. Davis (D. I. Davis & Company), Chicago.

"Meat Canning," by John W. Allen, Kansas City, Kans.

"Power Plant Economy," by James D. Cunningham (Clyde Machine Works Company), Chicago.

"Tank Water," by Edward Zaremba (Zaremba & Company), Buffalo, N. Y.

You will see from this list of subjects that some highly important matters deeply affecting the industry will be brought up for your benefit and discussion.

Then will come the "Question Box," and there are some mighty good puzzles among them. Reports of convention committees, such as resolutions, nominating, auditing and obituary, will be in keeping with the rest of the programme. The entertainment and banquet committees are reporting splendid progress, and say they will do their utmost to set a higher mark even than the very high marks of previous years. More details of this later, too. Now—All pull together!

SEO. L. MCCARTHY.

Secretary.

WHERE GREAT BRITAIN GETS HER MEAT SUPPLY

A report has just been issued by the British board of agriculture dealing with food supplies of the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Some of the most interesting paragraphs of the report deal with the changing character of the meat supply. The imports of beef mount up, while the imports of livestock decline. During 1909 the receipts of live cattle were 54,000 less from the United States, and 9,000 less from Canada, representing together about 463,680 hundredweight of beef. The importation of fresh and refrigerated beef, however, rose by 592,480 hundredweight.

The British Board of Trade returns for 1909 for the first time classify separately as "fresh," "chilled," and "frozen" the meat imports which previously had been described as "fresh, including refrigerated and frozen." The new classification shows that out of the total imports of fresh and refrigerated beef, 6,877,920 hundredweight, only 69,440 hundredweight (1 per cent.) were returned as fresh beef, 2,983,680 hundredweight (43 per cent) were chilled beef, of which 930,720 were from the United States and 2,045,120 from Argentina, and 3,824,800 hundredweight (56 per cent.) were classed as frozen beef, of which 2,667,840 were from Argentina, 458,080 from Australia, and 506,480 from New Zealand.

Argentina was thus responsible for the supply of about 4,712,960 hundredweight of

beef last year, or 713,440 more than in 1908. The total consignments of beef from the United States amounted to only 958,720 hundredweight, or 661,920 less than in 1908, and 1,789,760 less than in 1907. The contribution from Australia, however, showed the marked increase of nearly 336,000 hundredweight on the year.

More Cheap Beef and Less American Meat.

The general effect of the year's changes on the sources of the over-sea supplies of beef was to increase the proportion of lower-priced beef on the British market, while the great decline in the receipts of live cattle and chilled beef from North America tended to strengthen the home market for the better qualities of beef.

The imports of live sheep, which in 1895 amounted to more than 1,000,000 head, and have since then steadily diminished, numbered in 1909 only 8,131 head, as compared with 78,900 in the previous year. From the United States 6,583 were consigned and 1,548 from Canada. Of fresh and refrigerated mutton 5,332,320 hundredweight were imported, constituting a new record.

Of 216,160 hundredweight, classed as fresh mutton, practically the whole came from the Netherlands. It constituted, however, the smallest shipment from that country since

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LOSS TO COTTON OIL TRADE

Death of L. A. Ransom Removes One of Its Leaders

Luther A. Ransom, of Atlanta, Ga., former president of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and a leader in the cottonseed products' industry and in Southern business circles, died at Greenwood, S. C., on Monday night. His death was the result of a cerebral hemorrhage, which occurred while he was on a train en route to Richmond, Va. He was removed from the train at Greenwood, taken to the home of President F. S. Evans, of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, at that place, and lived but a few hours.

The news of the death of Mr. Ransom was a profound shock to his friends in the trade. He was the last man in the world they would have expected to be taken in this manner. And yet it was not surprising. Few knew what an indefatigable worker he was; he was modest and undemonstrative, and only those who came in daily contact with him and his work knew what a great burden he bore. His slight frame did not indicate the tremendous dynamic energy contained within it, which was constantly being expended, day and night, in season and out of season. And it is probable that the strain finally proved too great and the man died a martyr to his work.

Mr. Ransom was district manager for the Southern Cotton Oil Company with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., and had long been known as one of its most successful executives. In addition he had assumed direction of much of the company's advertising and had recently been invested with the title of general advertising manager, and given full charge of a very extensive campaign which had been launched to advertise the company's products and demonstrate to consumers as well as to the trade throughout the country the great value of cottonseed products. Those who knew the details of this campaign, as well as the scope of his duties as district manager, were aware of the tremendous responsibility resting upon Mr. Ransom's shoulders.

He was on his way to Richmond, Va., apparently in the best of health, to take part in a conference of officers of his company, when he was stricken. The train was nearing Greenwood, S. C., when the seizure occurred. This is the home of President Evans of the South Carolina Association, also a manager for the Southern, and Mr. Ransom was removed at once to Mr. Evans' residence. Everything possible in the way of medical aid was done, but it was seen that the case was hopeless. Death took place shortly after 11 o'clock in the evening. The remains were removed at once to the Ransom home in Atlanta, where the funeral services took place on Wednesday, attended by representatives of the company and the trade from all over the South.

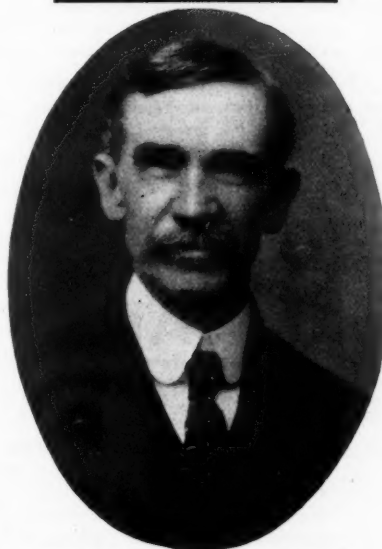
A Leader in the Cottonseed Products' Cause.

Luther A. Ransom was one of the pioneers in the movement which is making the cottonseed products' industry one of the greatest and most wonderful in the world. Next to Jo Allison of Texas he was its foremost apostle of publicity. His advocacy of a prac-

tical publicity movement to acquaint the world with the value of and possibilities in cottonseed products was embodied in a striking address delivered at the New Orleans convention of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in 1905, and was followed by his appointment as chairman of the newly-formed Bureau of Publicity of the association.

He made a brilliant record in this capacity, and it was natural that his election as president of the association should follow in 1907-8. He is one of two former presidents of the association to be lost by death. The other was A. E. Thornton, also of Atlanta, who was head of the association in 1901-2. Mr. Ransom was also the founder and prime mover in the famous Georgia State Association.

From his early days Mr. Ransom was a believer in publicity. He lived in South Carolina as a young man, and made a great



THE LATE LUTHER A. RANSOM.

reputation there as a newspaper man. His energy and ability early showed themselves. One of the stories illustrative of his determination was that of his feat in reporting a secret political convention held in the State house, when he climbed to the rafters over the ceiling of the convention hall and listened to the proceedings through an opening made for the pipe of a light chandelier. Later he became State Commissioner of Agriculture, and in this and other official capacities developed and carried out ideas of practical value which gave him a widespread reputation throughout the South.

Mr. Ransom's personality was winning and delightful. One of the quietest and most modest of men, he made friends everywhere and enemies nowhere, and was everywhere respected for the sterling qualities of character as well as his business ability.

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MEAT TROUBLES GERMAN OFFICIALS.

The German government is in a pickle over the meat agitation and the danger of becom-

ing involved in difficulties with the American government if partiality is shown to other countries and not to the United States in admitting meat products to relieve the existing famine. Reports from Berlin say the movement in Germany for throwing open the frontiers to import cattle and meats with a view to lowering the existing famine price of meat is of immense importance to America.

So far the government has resisted the cry. The minister of agriculture denies that a scarcity exists and prints statistics showing that the consumption of meat per head is greater than it was last year. He holds that the scarcity is owing to the neglect of production in Germany itself. At the same time he promises to consider measures for its alleviation should the scarcity continue.

Here lies the danger. If the frontiers are opened without admitting American meat it will lead to trouble with the United States. The latter would have reason to complain of discrimination; yet it is the firm policy of the German Government to exclude American meat on veterinary and hygienic grounds.

AUSTRIA MAY ADMIT OUR MEATS.

There is a possibility that the Austrian government may be compelled to make concessions by which American meats and meat products will be admitted to that country, the cause being the existing meat scarcity. Cabled reports from Vienna state that American Ambassador Kerens and American Consul General Denby have gone to Trieste in company with the government commission delegated to examine sample consignments of meats from the United States and the Argentine Republic.

The general opinion is that, in spite of the agrarian opposition, the government will be compelled to accede to the popular demand for the admission of meat from North and South America. Ambassador Kerens recently conferred with the Foreign Office, urging the admission of meat from the United States, and he has received assurances that the prospects are now very favorable. The price of meat here has risen enormously of late.

OPENING OF BIG OKLAHOMA PLANT.

The new \$3,000,000 packing plant of Morris & Company at Oklahoma City, Okla., the completion of which signalizes the birth of another big meat packing center, will take place on Monday, Oct. 3. It will be made a holiday by the city, and extensive plans for the celebration are being completed.

There will be a big barbecue and other features. Visitors will be met at the entrance to the packing plant by uniformed guards of the company, who will take their names and abode and present to them a handsome badge with their name written upon it and signifying that they are a charter member of the association for opening Oklahoma City's packing plants. Women will be given an appropriate souvenir. In addition to this each producer of livestock will be presented a lithographed badge which will entitle him to participate in all subsequent reunions. The first reunion will then be held at the opening of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger packing plant next spring.

TRADE GLEANINGS

J. M. Meffert is organizing a company at Ocala, Fla., to establish a tannery plant.

The Natchez Cotton Oil Company, Natchez, Miss., will establish a cotton oil refinery.

C. C. Cooper has acquired the Planter's Oil Mill at Gainesville, Ga., and will make improvements.

The South Atlantic Packing Company, Savannah, Ga., will erect a cold storage and abattoir plant.

Armour & Company are completing the construction of their new model branch house at Birmingham, Ala.

L. J. Beasley and others have incorporated the Lamar Fertilizer Company, Lamar, S. C., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Swift & Company has purchased a building at Ft. Wayne, Ind., which will be renovated and used as a branch house and offices.

The Gary Provision Company, Gary, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by S. L. Eisler, R. Eisler and B. Eisler.

The plant of the Aquidneck Manufacturing Company, soap makers at Newport, R. I., has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$30,000.

The city of El Paso, Tex., has granted a permit to J. T. Cameron to erect a packing plant within the city limits. The plant will cost \$250,000.

The Rogers & Hubbard Company, manufacturers of fertilizer at Middletown, Conn.,

have plans prepared for the erection of a plant at Portland, Conn.

The Alabama Oil and Guano Company, Opelika, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by H. C. Jernigan, M. L. Wilson and others.

The Harrington Hide Company, Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by J. D. Harrington and H. A. Perry of Dorchester.

The drying room in the fertilizer factory at Barren Island, N. Y., conducted by Thos. White & Company, was damaged to the extent of \$1,000 on Sept. 18.

The Georgia Packing and Provision Company, Macon, Ga., is planning the construction of its plant which will have a capacity of 25 cattle and 200 hogs daily.

The Interstate Rendering Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by R. P. Dana, E. W. Wright, T. E. Spark and others.

It is reported that a number of capitalists contemplate erecting a large tanning plant at Spokane, Wash. The hides are to be tanned by a special electrical process.

The recently incorporated Madison County Oil Company, Jackson, Tenn., will open bids in January for the erection of its buildings, to include mill, seed house, hull house.

W. R. Cantrell, H. J. Cantrell and J. Ingle, Jr., have incorporated the William R. Cantrell Company of New York City, with a cap-

ital stock of \$50,000, to deal in cottonseed oil, etc., as brokers.

The E. H. Stanton Packing Company's new abattoir and packing plant at Spokane, Wash., will be opened on Oct. 3, 1910. The new plant has a capacity of 1,500 hogs, 350 sheep, 250 cattle and 100 calves daily.

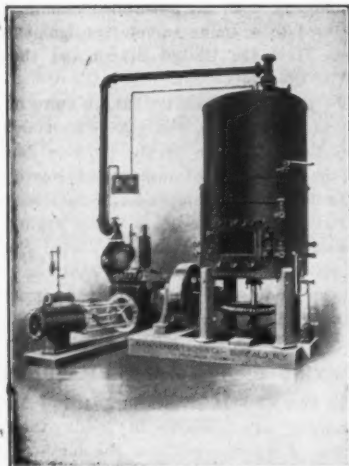
Swift & Company have acquired a tract of land at Market and 31st street, Philadelphia, Pa., on which it is reported that a model branch house will be erected. This is in the vicinity of the D. B. Martin Company's plant.

P. A. Norris of Shawnee, R. K. Wooten of Chickasha, John G. Lindsay and W. N. Hayes of Norman, Okla., have incorporated the Wooten Cotton Oil Company of Snyder and Oklahoma City with a capital stock of \$100,000.

At a meeting of the local butchers and city officials, held recently at Paducah, Ky., an agreement was reached whereby a central abattoir will be erected and all meat will be thoroughly inspected. The butchers probably will bear the cost of it.

McKeever Brothers, Ocean County, N. J., have incorporated with \$300,000 capital stock to deal in fertilizers. E. J. McKeever, 105 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn; S. J. McKeever, Crab Island, N. Y., and Jas. Shackleton, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., are the incorporators.

The Ashland Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to manufacture oil and other products from animal fats, garbage, etc. E. M. Leavitt of Winthrop, Me.; L. A. Burleigh of Augusta, Me., are the incorporators.



SANITARY RENDERING TRIED AND TRUE NO EXPERIMENT

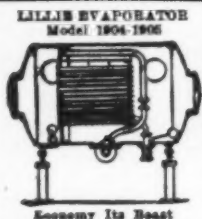
This ad. shows equipment taking place of separate steaming tank, slush box, press and dryer. ☐ All handling of raw material ceases after entering outfit. ☐ Compact, modern, efficient, labor saving. ☐ Plants installed and endorsed all over the country. ☐ Renders packing house offal, tallow, blood, butcher scraps, hotel collections, garbage, etc.

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BUTTER LIES ABOUT OLEO

Since its exposure and humiliation in the recent oleomargarine hearing before the House Committee on Agriculture at Washington the butter combination has been making desperate efforts through its press bureau to counteract the effects of the revelations made at the hearing. That its own organs would be filled with garbled reports and false deductions was perhaps natural. Even the turning of official bulletins of State governments into "press sheets" for the butter interests was to be expected, since some of these bulletins are issued by officials of dairy

and food departments who, though supposed to serve all the people, are in reality the servants of the butter combination.

But it appears that the publicity campaign of the "butter lobby" was not allowed to stop there. That correspondents of the daily newspapers at Washington are in some instances being used by the butter people for their own purposes is indicated in alleged "Washington dispatches" recently appearing in leading daily newspapers throughout the country, purporting to state facts in connection with the oleomargarine question, but in reality falsely representing the situation for the benefit of the butter people.

One illustration of this perverting of the news columns is particularly striking. A dispatch from Washington, bearing all the earmarks of authenticity, appeared in a dozen leading newspapers throughout the country, and was even accepted and published by a trade publication which is supposed to be an official organ of one of the strongest associations on the side of oleomargarine. This dispatch pretended to quote officials of the Internal Revenue Department concerning "recent revelations" indicating "wholesale violations" of the revenue law as regards oleomargarine "in every big city in the country."

It went on to say that the government was losing \$200,000 a year through evasions of the oleomargarine tax, and that "50 per cent. of the big butter dealers of the large towns" were guilty of infractions of the law. It went on to rehearse the method by which white oleomargarine is bought under the quarter-cent tax, colored yellow and sold as butter, evading the 10-cent tax levied on the colored product, thus robbing the government of 9% cents per pound tax. Butter dealers were represented as justifying themselves for this law-breaking on the ground that "it is unfair to tax the poor man's butter."

Thus far the alleged "special dispatch" contained no news. The facts as to "moon-shining" and the loss to the government of a good deal more than \$200,000 a year in revenue have been fully brought out, first by The National Provisioner and later by those who are fighting in Congress for justice for oleomargarine. They were the first to show how the existing oleomargarine law puts a premium on fraud, and how such frauds will exist so long as butter is given a monopoly of the right to a yellow color. But the butter bureau endeavored to twist these facts to create the impression in the public mind that the oleomargarine interests were responsible for these conditions, when it is really the butter-inspired federal statute that does it.

Not content with such false inferences, however, the butter press bureau went still further, and made bold to invent downright

false statements and to put into the mouth of a high government official something he never said. That portion of the "special dispatch" read as follows:

"As a result of the frauds in the coloring and sale of oleomargarine, it is likely that Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell will renew his recommendation to Congress that a straight 10-cent a pound tax be levied upon all oleomargarine, whether white or yellow.

"Great opposition is, of course, expected to the plan of taxing the white oleomargarine, but the Commissioner believes that it is the most practicable way of preventing the loss of revenue to the government and the imposition upon the consumer."

The National Provisioner, not having recollection of any such recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, wrote him concerning it, and received the following reply:

"You are advised that this office has no knowledge of any such recommendation having been made in the past, or that any is contemplated. In the Annual Report for 1909 the Commissioner called attention to violations under the present oleomargarine law and the need for remedial legislation, but no reference was made to any rate of tax to be imposed."

The position of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and other high government officials in this matter is well known, and their views are on record. But this statement of the Commissioner, in reply to the inquiry of The National Provisioner, flatly gives the lie to the statement in the alleged "special dispatch" from Washington, and indicates to what extremes the butter press bureau is going in its effort to mislead the public as to the actual conditions and the real issues in this oleomargarine fight.

AFRAID OF OUR PACKERS

The bogie of the "American meat trust," embarked on a tour of the world, appears to have reached New Zealand. Having sent England and the Argentine into fits of fright, it has now reached the Antipodes, apparently. Cable dispatches from Wellington, New Zealand, stated that Sir Joseph G. Ward, the premier of New Zealand, in a speech there recently declared that if "any American combination should endeavor to control the New Zealand meat market" he would ask Parliament to "nationalize" the entire meat trade. That is, he would recommend the taking over by the government of all meat establishments, to be run as government institutions. It is evident that the world is very much in awe of the business ability and energy of the American meat packer. The compliment is a high one.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

UTILIZING CATTLE HEADS AND FEET.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is intended to be a complete description of the method of handling cattle heads and feet in a packinghouse, and utilizing the various products derived therefrom. It was begun in the issue of Sept. 3, and will be continued from week to week until the questions asked by a subscriber are fully answered.]

The parts and products of the cattle head, separately cooked as already described, yield an average of three-quarters of a pound per head of butter stock, while the resulting dry bones average: Skulls, 4 to 4½ lbs.; tooth jaws, per pair, 1½ lbs.; flat jaws, per pair, 8-10 of a pound. Bull skulls, dried, run occasionally as high as 6 lbs. each of butter fat, but the above are averages based on the results of more than 10,000 cattle of various breeds and sexes. The second skimming, mentioned previously, brings the total yield of fat up to within a fraction of 1 lb. per head, including the fat obtained from the jaws, while the dry tankage from one head amounts to 1 lb. and to 1.2 lbs. when the brain is left in the head.

From these figures, which are based on numerous actual tests, one can easily figure, in conjunction with prevailing market prices of the products and with the operating expenses, the profits of the undertaking and also the price one may offer for the raw material where such is bought on the outside. The cost per green head of 10c. is estimated quite high, unless for the un-brained heads, where one may recover part of the cost by selling the brains and the meat-trimmings from the heads for sausage meat by trimming them down to the bone. In regard to the price of green feet we hold that at the price of 4 to 5 cents per set a good profit will result, since feet contain more valuable products than the heads.

II.—Handling of Cattle Feet.

In connection with the previous quotations, it is assumed that the manufacturer receives the whole cattle feet, including the shins, and not merely the lower or hoof part, the toes, for the price named.

In the natural course of the handling of the feet it is first necessary to cut out the sinews situated on the hind side of the feet, and extending from the hoof cavity upward. These sinews are a very prolific source of glue material, yielding as high as 50 per cent. of glue when dried, and when properly pre-

served in salt and stored in a cold room will keep well for a long time, always commanding a high price in the market.

The next operation is the sawing off of the shin bones, of which there are two kinds, occasioned naturally by their origin: round and flat shins, from the hind and forelegs of the animal, respectively. Each variety of these bones, requiring a different length of time for cooking, must, therefore, be kept separate, and this is most economically done while they are being sawed off by means of a power-driven circular saw. This sawing is in no wise comparable to that of sawing lumber, for the reason that bone is a very friable and brittle substance to deal with. Splits and cracks at the edges of the sawed bones, caused by imperfect sawing, not only render the entire length of such split a valueless material, but the subsequent re-sawing of bones by the manufacturer must, of necessity, affect the selling price of these bones considerably.

The shin bone, which as stated before we assume to be included in the purchase of green cattle feet at 4 to 5 cents per set, is the most highly valued bone in the whole bovine anatomy, excepting, perhaps, the thigh bone, which, however, is not generally available to those outside of the beef-canning trade. It is necessary, therefore, to direct the particular attention of the manufacturer to the treatment of these classes of bones. Other by-products from the manufacture of shin bones, such as neatfoot oil, hoofs and fertilizer, being equally important and remunerative, will be dealt with in subsequent pages.

(To be continued.)

STEAM LARD AND BOILER SCALE.

The following inquiry from a lard refiner is of a somewhat novel character. He says: Editor The National Provisioner:

We have been informed that it is a common practice in England to suspend zinc blocks inside of boilers for the purpose of doing away with boiler scale. What effect, if any, in your opinion, would this have on lard, for instance, when the steam from such a boiler comes in direct contact with the product?

We would not advise the use of zinc strips in boilers where the steam is used in cooking lard, as the zinc might be dissolved by the boiler waters. Salts of zinc, some of which

are volatile, are apt to be carried over by the steam and may impregnate the lard. Of course, such salts would be in very small quantities, but nevertheless it is wise to be on the safe side, especially in view of the strictness of government regulations and inspection.

If you have trouble with your boiler feed water and find that it deposits large quantities of scale, we would advise the installation of a water purifying system, which can be obtained on any basis of outlay, from small to large. We would advise lard refiners who use direct steam for lard cooking not to experiment with boiler scale compounds, as some of these are apt to contain chemicals which would, like the zinc referred to, impregnate the lard and render it subject to condemnation.

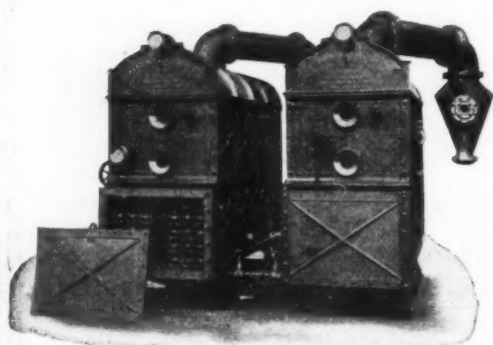
Purify your boiler feed water and prevent boiler scale rather than trying the risky experiment of "doctoring" with boiler compounds. This zinc block idea is a crude one, anyway, and we hardly believe it would prove effective, even if advisable from a food standpoint.

LIVESTOCK SCARCITY IN ITALY.

Writing from Genoa, Consul-General James A. Smith says that the Chamber of Commerce at Turin recently decided to invite the attention of the government to the shortage of livestock for slaughtering in Piedmont. While formerly this region was an exporter of livestock, the city of Turin alone is importing cattle to the extent of nearly \$5,000,000 annually.

The rapid growth of the cheese industry is given as the cause of this, the cattle raisers in that department finding it more remunerative to sell the milk for cheese making than dispose of their stock for slaughter. The result is a rapid rise in the price of meat and consequent hardship imposed upon the citizens of that region, who find it increasingly difficult to provide for themselves and their families. The government is asked to adopt measures to render the raising of livestock for slaughter more remunerative.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.



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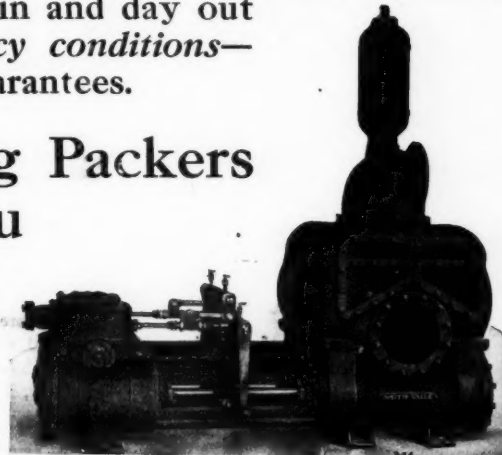


Fig. 112—Smith-Vaile Duplex Clapper-Valve Pump, for moving thick liquids. Valve openings and fluid passages are large and free.

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Clapper-Valve Pumps for pumping *thick liquids*—blood, lard, fats, glue, etc. Brine and Ammonia Pumps for your refrigerating system. General Service Pumps for general water supply, filling tanks, etc. Elevator Pumps, Hydraulic Pumps, Turbine Pumps, etc.,

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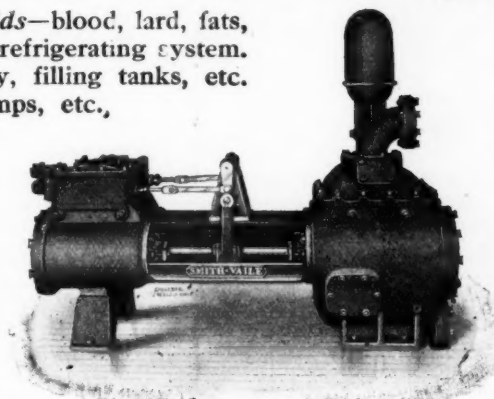


Fig. 145—Smith-Vaile Duplex Pump, for general water supply or brine circulation.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Bourbon, Ind.—W. Weissert, G. W. Gaus-horn and others have incorporated the Bourbon Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Beverly, Mass.—The Dirigo Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000. President, A. H. Wyman of Somerville.

Henderson, Tex.—D. R. Harris, D. P. Richardson, W. E. Shadden, have incorporated the Henderson Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$3,000.

ICE NOTES.

Louisa, Ky.—The Big Sandy Milling Company will install an ice plant.

Savannah, Ga.—The South Atlantic Packing Company will erect a cold storage and abattoir plant.

Connellsville, Pa.—D. C. Foltz has purchased the interests of his partners in the Dunbar Ice Company.

Texas City, Tex.—R. H. Stenis of Galveston is making arrangements for the erection of a modern ice plant.

Paducah, Ky.—The capacity of the ice plant at the Paducah Brewing Company's plant will be doubled.

Buckeyestown, Md.—The Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Company will erect an addition to its creamery plant.

Connersville, Ind.—The plant of the Connersville Ice Company has been damaged to the extent of \$10,000 by fire.

Birmingham, Ala.—B. Holzer, proprietor of a meat market here is enlarging his store and installing a refrigerating plant.

Elberton, Ga.—The Atlantic Ice and Coal Company of Athens, Ga., contemplates establishing a cold storage plant.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—A large ice house belonging to the Mountain Ice Company on the Pocono Mountains has been destroyed by fire.

Goliad, Tex.—Edward F. Glaze, owner of the Goliad Water and Light Company at this place, has definitely decided to install an ice plant here. Work will begin on the plant in time to have the same in operation by next season.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.



INSTALLING COMPRESSION SYSTEM.

By W. H. Manns, Secretary the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa.*

When starting machine foundation it is absolutely necessary in all cases to excavate to depth called for on foundation drawing, being sure of good, solid, entirely free from water at such depth. Foundations can be built of either concrete or brick. The concrete for foundation should be mixed in the following proportions: One part Portland cement, five parts crushed stone (to pass through 2-in. ring), and three parts of good, sharp sand. This done, construct the bed of concrete of thickness called for.

If so desired, the entire foundation can be constructed of above mixture of concrete instead of brick. Place template in proper position, supporting same by 2 x 4-in. timbers, laid crosswise from bank to bank, according to measurements given on drawings, measuring from point where dimension is given to center lines on template.

Be careful that template is square and level and at proper height from floor level, then place anchor bolts through the anchor bolt holes, passing same through a pipe, common round galvanized down spout, or wooden box, at least 4 in. larger than bolt. See that this space, which is intended to allow for moving of bolt when machine is placed on foundation, does not fill up with mortar or grouting, then screw on the anchor washers at bottom, just half-way on the thread, which will allow the bolt to be screwed up or down, as may be necessary.

Proceed to lay your brick or concrete in the usual manner; building same to the height called for on drawings. The main part of foundation is built only up to height of bottom of sole plates, and is finished after machine has been erected and properly lined up. Do not overlook providing a drain from fly-wheel and crank pits by inserting a drain pipe.

Machine.

Check the distance from center to center of bolts on machine foundation with drawing. If found correct, place sole plates in position, leveling them, then place columns in position (if large-size machine), then place lower half of fly-wheel. Mount ammonia compressors in position and put engine bed and steam cylinder in place. During process of placing above parts in position, simply

*From Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.



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WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BUSINESS CHANCES

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put all bolts in place. After everything is in place go all over machine and tighten all bolts, then place lines through machine for the purpose of checking any discrepancies.

You will notice all the large machine parts, which have been erected and assembled in the factory, receive a coat of filler before being taken down and packed for shipment. Wherever one piece is separated from another, each piece is marked to correspond with the piece from which it was separated, usually with yellow paint, as Nos. 1, 2, 3, etc.

The fact that all machines have been erected in the factory does not in any sense relieve you of going carefully over all adjustments, particularly the close adjustment of ammonia pistons, to obtain the least possible clearance, usually the thickness of a piece of ordinary writing paper, without striking the safety head. See that both suction and discharge valves are in proper working order, as all suction and discharge valves of our designs are supposed to work noiseless, which feature is easily demonstrated by any good engineer.

Important. Always see that pump pistons are adjusted to work close against safety head, as this will save power and displaces every cubic inch of gas received on the suction side. Always be sure to open the discharge stop valves before you open the steam throttle.

The fly-wheel should be carefully fitted to shaft, caution being taken to remove all bruises and dirt from the shaft, key and bore of wheel. This wheel is turned true on a shaft in the factory, and should run true. If it does not, it must be made to run true by either filing the bore or peening the arms.

A by-pass arrangement is provided between the ammonia compressors, which permits the removal of ammonia from any part of the system, a full description of which is given in our Red Book M, pages 66 and 68.

Ammonia Condensers.

Give attention to the completion of ammonia condenser house, and see that you are permitted to place the condenser coils or con-

denser pan at same time machine is placed on foundation. As soon as machine and condenser floors are ready, place condenser coils in proper position and level coils as well as the slotted pipe on coil, so as to give an even distribution of water over the coils.

Receiver and Separator.

You are now ready to place the ammonia receiver and separator. The receiver is usually located on the condenser floor, or in engine room, more as a matter of convenience, not knowing what the temperature of the engine room especially will be. The receiver should be placed in as cool a place as possible consistent with making proper connections to and from same.

Ammonia Pipe Connections.

Run your ammonia line from machine to condenser and condenser to receiver; first being sure that all pipes are free from scale and dirt. All pipes are threaded at factory and slushed to prevent rusting. Wash each joint with gasoline to remove all dirt and gum from pipe and fitting, then make a mixture of litharge and glycerine of paste proportions, and apply same in thin film to the threads of pipe and fittings, screwing together at once to prevent setting of mixture. Make and complete all litharge joints in the same way, being sure to pull them good and tight, or until you are satisfied they are as near to iron as can be. This will insure a good joint, and in almost every case free from leaks.

Suction Trap.

While it is very important to remove all dirt and scale from pipes and connections by standing them on ends and looking or rolling a marble through same, to be sure there are no obstructions therein, we provide a scale trap on all size machines which has a fine wire mesh screen. This trap should be examined and cleaned at such intervals as in the judgment of those in charge it requires.

We know of instances where this trap was neglected and allowed to become gummed, to which the scale and dirt from pipes ad-

hered to such an extent that the suction area was reduced so as to affect the output 25 per cent. If you were careful to keep all parts clean during erection of your plant, and properly blow each part out with air before charging, this suction trap should only require looking after occasionally.

Completion of Foundation.

After machine is completely erected and lined up, complete foundation construction up to base of machine columns, then pour in all bolt holes a thin grouting, consisting of one part Portland cement, one part sand and sufficient water to make it flow freely after being properly mixed. Allow the grouting to fill at least 1 to 2 in. on inside of columns, which will insure its running under all parts of columns, engine bed, etc., giving a good, solid bearing, then, if machine is small, let stand for at least forty-eight hours; if a large machine let it stand at least ninety-six hours before turning on steam.

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little "Wanted" advertisement on page 48 of The National Provisioner.

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BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co., Jacob House & Son.
CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse, The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd., Newman Brothers, Inc.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Central Transfer & Storage Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Colamco Storage & Forwarding Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury Bocker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
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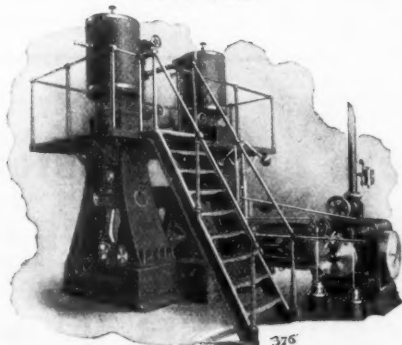
20 to 600 tons, Bulletin 15.

Absorption Plants

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SOUTHERN MEAT FREIGHTS EXCESSIVE.

Excessive charges on the transportation of fresh meat and fresh poultry, from Jersey City, N. J., to Jacksonville, Fla., are alleged in a complaint filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington. The petition, presented by the Florida mercantile agency for Smith-Richardson & Conroy, of Jacksonville, against the Pennsylvania Railroad and several other carriers, alleges that a charge of 60½ cents a hundred pounds is exacted on fresh meats and fresh poultry from Jersey City to Jacksonville, while the class rate on such shipments is 9 cents a hundred less.

The complainant says that it made shipments and sales on a basis of a 5½-cent rate. Subsequently the different lines insisted upon the 60½-cent rate, thereby causing the complainant serious loss. It is urged that the rate ought not to exceed 46 cents a hundred. The complainant demands reparation on certain shipments of approximately \$1,000.

SHORTAGE OF HOGS IN SOUTHWEST.

There is a great shortage of hogs in Oklahoma, according to the views of W. P. Chaffin of Elk City, who has shipped probably more hogs to the Fort Worth market than any other one man in this country. His shipments so far this season have been 151 carloads, but he does not expect to get over 50 carloads the coming season.

His explanation is that in former years there was grass in plenty and also plenty of grain, plenty of brood sows and hogs were plentiful and cheap. Last year the corn crop

of Oklahoma was a failure and hogs were selling at fancy prices almost, anyway at high prices. The Oklahoma hog man did not feel encouraged to keep his hogs whether they were brood sows or not. The result of that policy is the pig crop of that State is small and there will be but few hogs to satisfy the demands of the packers.

As an example of the difference in the two years Mr. Chaffin says there is but one load of hogs sent out from Elk City just now against, say, ten loads that went out last year about this time. Enough corn is made in his State this year to supply the domestic demand, but the price is high. He paid 70 cents for some he bought this week. The Oklahoma farmers are making the most desperate efforts to retrieve the hog situation, but with a lack of brood sows he is at loss to see how that can be done.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE ABROAD.

The British Board of Agriculture has issued a bulletin concerning the foot and mouth disease in Argentina and the recent outbreak in England, in which it says:

"The disease in Argentina was apparently suspected early in May, and experiments were instituted to confirm its existence. On May 31 a decree was issued declaring the provinces of Corrientes, Entre Rios, the northern parts of Santa Fe and the territories of Chaco and Formosa to be infected with foot and mouth disease, and to be so isolated from the rest of the republic. The Livestock Department were to adopt the necessary prophylactic measures and impose the necessary restrictions to stamp out the

disease in those regions where it had been proved to exist, to avoid its propagation and to prohibit the transport of animals from the infected regions. The board have not yet received any official information as to the result of the steps taken to deal with the outbreak. It was, however, reported in the Times of the 29th inst. that an order had been issued by the Minister of Agriculture prohibiting the exportation of cattle from the Argentine on account of the spread of foot and mouth disease.

"As regards the appearance of the disease in Great Britain, I am to inform you that there have been only two outbreaks in Yorkshire, both connected, and that the later outbreak was detected on the 26th ult. The diseased and in-contact animals were all slaughtered by direction of the board. The board are now satisfied that the disease has been eradicated and all general restrictions on the movement of animals which were imposed in connection with the outbreaks were consequently withdrawn by the board as from the 29th inst."

VENEZUELA EXPORTS MEAT PRODUCT.

The first cargo of meat products exported from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to Liverpool by the new English packinghouse there was sent out on Aug. 5 and opens regular trade between those points. The following gives an idea of the shipments to Liverpool: Frozen meat, 940,104 lbs.; hides, 118,932 lbs.; grease, 42,504 lbs.; tripe, 11,334 lbs.; hoofs, hearts, tongues, blood, horns and hair, 57,598 lbs.; bones, 13,600 lbs.; total, 1,184,072 lbs.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundred weight.

**Future Prices Irregular—Trade Limited—
Stocks Light—Hog Movement Small—
Export Interest Limited—Distribution
Well Maintained.**

The hog situation still dominates the provision market. The receipts are moderate, and while prices move a little irregularly from day to day, they still continue high, and there seems to be no evidence of any special increase in the movement from the country to affect prices. The average increase of hogs last week at the West was only slightly below the previous week. This week there has been some easing in values, but no special decline developed until Thursday, when there was considerable pressure.

The decline is attributed in part to the effort of packing interests to bring about a lower range of live hogs at the beginning of the fall movement. They have not been particularly successful, however, and the offerings of hogs from the country do not increase to any appreciable extent.

A factor which has had some effect on the forward positions has been the very favorable weather for the maturing of the corn crop. The month of September, barring some excess of rains in the Central West, has been in the main a favorable one for the development of the crop, and the past week has been especially favorable in this respect. The

corn crop has now advanced to a point where there seems to be no question that a large crop of probably merchantable corn will be secured.

Of course a general freeze would do a good deal of damage, even now, but it is believed that in the main the crop is far enough advanced so that a very large percentage would be safe from an ordinary frost.

As a result of this very favorable weather there has been a decided weakening in the price of corn, and prices have declined to figures lower than the lowest of last year. The cash market is about 13c. per bushel under a year ago at this time, and December about nine cents under. On such a basis as this the cost of fattening stock is much less than last year, while the average price of hogs is about 50@75c. per 100 lbs. above last year.

As a result of the comparatively low price for feed stuffs and high prices for live hogs, the average weight of the hogs is quite heavy. The average weight last week at the West was 259 lbs. against 223 lbs. last year and 218 lbs. two years ago. The actual packing of hogs, however, is not sufficiently large to bring any increase in the supply on the market. Stocks are small, and there appears to be no evidence of any immediate increase in this respect. Packing last week at the West was 295,000 against 305,000 last year.

The situation is one in which most of the stuff being cut is distributed through the regular distributing agencies of the big packing interests, and there is very little surplus available for distribution in the regular jobbing lines, resulting in a very unsatisfactory condition for the jobbing trade. This has been the condition for weeks and months, and is, in that respect, no new position. Not until there is a radical increase in the supply of hogs sufficient to result in a material increase in the production of product so as to cause material accumulation, is there any change in this respect looked for.

Dealers state that it is very difficult to buy supplies, excepting in a small way. Offerings of product, not only regularly packed stuff but boxed meats and other cuts, are limited, and any orders for lines of stuff are practically unfillable. It is asserted that the large packing interests are not cutting any more meats than they can supply through their own channels, and in fact it is asserted that there is some buying of product from the smaller packing interests to meet the current trade distribution.

Supplies of lard seem to be quite restricted, outside of Chicago, and the amount that is available there is not heavy enough to produce any pressure on the market. There has been but little change in the spot position of the lard market the past week, and that change has been toward a higher level.

The winter deliveries are just about the same as they were a week ago. January

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NEW YORK

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lard is about 2c. per lb. under the nearby, and practically even with last year. This condition holds true in regard to ribs. January ribs are just about two cents a pound under September, and practically the same as last year. On the other hand, pork is less than \$1.25 per barrel for January under September, while last year it was \$6 per barrel under.

On the basis of the January deliveries, it can be reasonably said that the trade expectation is for a supply of live hogs sufficient, when the season opens, to cause a steady decline in the market for all product. Similar feeling prevailed last year, but the result was a keen disappointment. This year, however, the supply of feed stuffs is so large, and prices of feed-stuffs are so much lower than last year, that there seems to be a greater confidence in the nearby stuff coming down to the futures than there was at this time a year ago.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

BEEF.—Supplies continue very limited, and with only a moderate jobbing trade in small lots prices have further hardened. Very little stuff is offered either here or at the West. Family, \$19.75@20; mess, \$16@16.50; extra India mess, \$31@31.50.

PORK.—The market is very quiet and about steady. Mess is quoted at \$23.50; clear, \$22.25@24, and family \$25@25.50.

LARD.—The market is steady. Trade has been of moderate proportion, but buyers are rather conservative. Supplies are moderate and very little is being offered from packing centers. City steam, \$12.37½; Western, \$12.90; Middle West, \$12.75@12.85; Continent, \$13.20; South American, \$14; Brazil, kegs, \$15; compound, \$11@11.25.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Sept 21, 1910:

BACON.—Barcelona, Spain, 2,625 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 9,389 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,348 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 19,630 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 97,472 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 27,000 lbs.; Hull, England, 67,200 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,151 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 316,533 lbs.; Neuvas, Cuba, 8,564 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 48,879 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 5,069 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 19,496 lbs.; Wiborg, Russia, 15,726 lbs.

HAMS.—Antigua, W. I., 1,554 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 37,640 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 368,200 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 6,795 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 1,960 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,550 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,606 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 172,300 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,016 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 13,294 lbs.; Hull, England, 160,778 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,789 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,799 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 8,586 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 49,800 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 3,759 lbs.; Neuvas, Cuba, 4,294 lbs.; Progresso, Mexico, 1,241 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 854 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 692 lbs.; Southampton, England, 30,550 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,216 lbs.; Stockton, England, 2,598 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 788 lbs.

LARD.—Amsterdam, Holland, 5,060 lbs.; Arica, Chile, 16,750 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 17,750 lbs.; Antigua, W. I., 16,680 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 308,499 lbs.; Bristol, England, 61,600 lbs.; Batavia, Java, 5,500 lbs.; Buenos Ayres, Brazil, 2,960 lbs.; Buenaventura, Columbia, 11,056 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 22,031 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 2,200 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 19,297 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 34,046 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 10,545 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 3,000 lbs.;

Christiania, Norway, 33,326 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,400 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 51,935 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,162 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 53,173 lbs.; Hull, England, 158,020 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,767 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,400 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 18,735 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 112,366 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,300 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 7,000 lbs.; Neuvas, Cuba, 25,801 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 16,064 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 9,991 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 27,784 lbs.; Progresso, Mexico, 36,065 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 76,200 lbs.; Santa Marta, 3,965 lbs.; Southampton, England, 36,400 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 43,581 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 15,670 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 31,491 lbs.; St. Louis, W. I., 6,792 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Cape Town, Africa, 450 gals.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 5,000 lbs.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 4,131 gals.; Para, Brazil, 250 gals.

PORK.—Antigua, W. I., 98 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls., 30 tes.; Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 90 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 17 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 25 bbls.; Port au Prince, 90 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 15 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 302 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 60 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 200 pa.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 17, 1910, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, 1909, to Sept. 10, 1910.
	Week Sept. 17, 1910.	Week Sept. 18, 1909.	
United Kingdom..	314	514	20,998
Continent	195	133	9,343
So. & Cen. Am.	125	265	14,706
West Indies	635	574	37,361
Br. No. Am. Col.	60	204	11,573
Other countries ..	.....	20	304
Total	1,325	1,710	94,285

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1909, to Sept. 10, 1910.
	Week Sept. 17, 1910.	Week Sept. 18, 1909.	
United Kingdom..	5,203,553	6,311,496	231,679,175
Continent	979,050	373,125	11,153,400
So. & Cen. Am.	171,600	214,300	5,587,775
West Indies	145,925	194,417	9,465,250
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	53,075	138,740
Other countries ..	4,400	.....	203,050
Total	6,502,230	7,146,413	258,329,390

To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1909, to Sept. 10, 1910.
	Week Sept. 17, 1910.	Week Sept. 18, 1909.	
United Kingdom..	2,657,290	3,520,600	188,959,886
Continent	1,759,550	1,269,020	106,308,574
So. & Cen. Am.	321,700	616,800	15,236,300
West Indies	715,200	824,603	33,969,320
Br. No. Am. Col.	8,220	26,405	794,188
Other countries ..	6,000	29,500	1,052,450
Total	5,467,900	6,286,928	346,320,718

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,591	2,828,050	2,267,260
Boston	20	1,134,580	1,023,910
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	219,000
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	388,150
New Orleans	515	224,000	372,000
Galveston .....	.....	8,000	245,000
Montreal	125	2,295,000	942,000
Total week	1,325	6,502,230	5,467,900
Previous week ..	1,173	5,807,775	7,224,550
Two weeks ago ..	1,927	5,152,200	7,434,558
Cor. week last y'r	1,710	7,146,413	6,286,928

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	From Nov. 1 to Sept. 17, 1910.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	18,857,000	28,969,400	8,112,400
Meats, lbs.	258,329,390	394,481,749	136,152,359
Lard, lbs.	346,320,718	511,922,802	165,602,084

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil Cake	7/8	8c.	@11c.
Bacon	15/	15/	@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	@24c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 17, 1910, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed	Bacon		Beef	Pork	Tcs.	Lard
	Cake.	Oil		Cheese.	Hams.				
	Bags.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.
Celtic, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	1822	.....	80	25	753	717
Campania, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	594	54	139	.....	425	660
*Minnetonka, London .....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	108	.....	730	1589
*St. Paul, Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	268	.....	.....	.....	50	825
Majestic, Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Columbia, Glasgow .....	.....	.....	.....	465	.....	105	25	75	337
Cleveland, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	50	1950	1812
President Lincoln, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	25	.....
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	6210	.....	.....	445	14	75	.....	100	2100
Uranium, Rotterdam	1151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapland, Antwerp	8225	.....	.....	823	.....	50	155	152	4587
Hellig Olav, Baltic .....	.....	100	.....	520	30	375	.....	10	170
La Savoie, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roma, Marseilles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Montevideo, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koenig Albert, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	515	.....	75	.....	10	207
Total	15586	100	.....	5570	98	1183	255	4280	13004
Last week	18609	.....	1408	4344	.....	1407	539	2424	22268
Same time in 1909	7128	9631	4377	100	1951	485	3233	24792

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The underlying strength in the tallow market, which has been in evidence for weeks past, was shown in another advance in tallow this week, city selling on a basis of 7½c. in hogheads, and specials at 8½c. in tes. The demand came from soap-interests, which have been keeping out of the market recently, because there was practically no supply available, and they could not improve the situation by bidding, when there was no chance of getting delivery. As soon as there was any supply available, the demand was immediately in evidence, and higher sales were made.

The soap interests are in a rather trying position, as they have had the supply of fats for the soap-kettle steadily reduced. The supply of linseed oil has been so extremely limited the past year, and recently the price has advanced to such a figure that it is above any possible use. This advance has carried the price of bean oil to a figure higher than the price of city tallow, and palm oils have advanced as a result of the demand from soap interests. There has been a hardening in the grease market, but the supply of greases is limited, and there is but little on the market available.

The foreign market for tallow is very firm. The offerings, at Wednesday's auction sale, were 950 casks of which 870 were sold at an average price of 37s. 6d. The production of tallow in this country is not of heavy proportions. While the run of cattle is fair compared with last year, the yield of tallow is claimed to be rather disappointing, and there is no accumulation, either East or West.

Sales the past few days included 300 drums specials at 8½c. loose, and 400 tes at 8½c. in tierces.

Quotations: City tallow, prime, 7½c. bid in hlths.; country, as to quality, 7½@8c. tes.; specials, 8¾@8½c. tes.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has been an improvement in the stearine market this week, due to the better demand from compound makers. Fairly good sales have been made at 12c. for October, and there has been evidence of a growing interest in the part of the compound manufacturers, due to the expectation that there will be an increased supply of oil available before the stearine is

delivered, or very shortly afterward, and there will be some oil from which to manufacture compound lard.

For weeks past the compound market has been very dull, due to the fact that manufacturers could not get the supplies of oil to make the compound, and so were forced to supply their customers with as little as possible to tide them along from day to day. There are some rather close observers of the market who believe that just as soon as oil moves freely there will be a very heavy manufacture of compound to replenish stocks of compound lard in the hands of distributors and consumers, and such demand will naturally result in an active using up of stearine.

Sales of stearine at 12c. both locally and at the West have been liberal this week, and offerings seem to be fairly well absorbed.

COCOANUT OIL.—There has been a very firm market again in all edible oils. Prices are held with firmness both for shipment and on the spot. Demand abroad is active and supplies offering are not heavy. Quotations: Cochín, spot, 11¼@11½c.; shipments, 10¼@10½c.; Ceylon, spot, 9¾@10c.; shipments, 9¾c.

PALM OIL.—The strength of soap oils and advance in soya bean and linseed oil have been factors in further hardening of palm oil. The market shows continued strength. Prices in New York are: Prime red spot, 7¾c.; do., to arrive, 7½@7¾c.; Lagos, spot, 8c.; do., to arrive, 7¾@7¾c.; palm kernels, 9¾c.

CORN OIL.—Prices are held very steadily, but there has not been as much improvement as in some other lines. Prices are quoted at 7.25@7.30c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market continues firm with a fair jobbing demand. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95c.; 30 do., 86c.; do., water white, 80@82c.; prime, 69@70c.; low grade off yellow, 63@65c.

LARD OIL.—Prices are steady with a moderate business. Prices are quoted at 95@ \$1.00.

OLEO OIL.—The market has been active for domestic account, and sales have been liberal. Consumption is large. Some resales for export have tended to unsettle the foreign market. Rotterdam prices are quoted at about 70 florins. New York quotes extras 12¾c.

LARD STEARINE.—Prices are a little firmer with other stearine at 14@14¼c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—There has been a further advance in both spot and forward shipment due to the great strength of other oils, particularly the market for linseed oil. This oil is reported being used in increasing amounts by paint interests. Spot is quoted at 8@8½c.; to arrive, 7¾@8.

GREASE.—The market continues very

quiet with prices showing but little change. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 6½@6¾c.; bone, 6½@7½c.; house, 6¾@7c.; "B" and "A" white, 7@7¾c. nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is quiet and firm with moderate offerings. Yellow, 7@7¼c., and white at 7¾@8c. nominal.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1910:

BEEF.—Amsterdam, Holland, 10 bbls.; Arendal, Norway, 50 bbls.; Antigua, W. I., 82 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 110 bbls.; Batavia, Java, 50 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 125 bbls.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 50 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 80 tes.; Colon, Panama, 46 bbls., 146,427 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 90 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 100 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 124 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 19,318 lbs., 3½ bbls., 5 tes.; Hull, England, 15 bbls., 70 tes.; Kingston, W. I., 18 tes., 78 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 16 bbls.; Newport, England, 80 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 30 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 10 bbls., 10 tes.; Port Said, Egypt, 6 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 75 bbls., 50 tes.; Southampton, England, 244, 164 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 248 bbls., 8 tes.; St. Thomas, W. I., 9 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 85 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 305 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 50 tes.; Christiansand, Norway, 35 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 335 tes.; Rotterdam, 980 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 120 tes.; from Baltimore, Md., to Bremerhaven, Germany, 70 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 83 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antigua, W. I., 20, 900 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,075 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,880 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,400 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,900 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,200 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 800 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 5,025 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 2,408 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 15,200 lbs.

TALLOW.—Cartagena, Venezuela, 5,925 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 4,470 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 33,816 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 bbls.; Bristol, England, 100 cs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 20 bbls.; Hull, England, 32 cs.; Liverpool, England, 5 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Antigua, W. I., 78 cs.; Bristol, England, 318 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 1,116 cs.; Colon, Panama, 298 pa.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 24 pgs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 643 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 43 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 85 pa.; Hull, England, 463 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 30 cs.; Liverpool England, 60 pgs.; Neuvitas, Cuba, 61 cs.; Para, Brazil, 255 cs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 39 cs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 39 pgs.

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 22.—The past week has seen a continuance of the mixed provision market, which is an unsatisfactory one to the pit crowd, packers and outside speculator. Every one seems afraid to commit himself to either side, and is content with scalping profits. The packers have given the market judicious support at weak moments, but have done nothing on a large scale, the bulk of their trading being for the purpose of closing up old trades. The weight of the hogs coming on the market (259 lbs. average last week, the heaviest since 1903) has done much to make up for the shortage in numbers. Cash trade is dull for this season of the year. The export demand is still below the average, caused by the fact that Europe is using a great amount of substitutes. Some prominent authorities believe that until we put the price of lard under that of these substitutes this condition will prevail. Our lard stock is decreasing rapidly, however, and any increase in the demand might cause a spurt in prices. The sweet pickle market shows little change. The heavy stuff continues to drag, and the light is still at a good premium and in demand.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from
The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¾¢@11½¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13@13½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½@12¢.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¾¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12½¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13¼¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 13¼¢.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¼@9½¢. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¼¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¢. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¾¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8¾¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¼¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 18¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½@18¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¼¢.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Sept. 22.—Latest market quotations are as follows on chemicals and soap-makers' supplies: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90@2 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2¢. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3¢. per

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lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90¢@\$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4¼¢. per lb.; tale, 1¾@1½¢. per lb.; silice, \$18@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50@8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80¢. per 100 lbs., no charge for bbls.; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35, and bbls. \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾¢. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., 5¾@5½¢. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks 14/1800 lbs., 8¼¢. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 7¾¢. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 8¢. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks about 1,200 lbs., 9½@9¾¢. per lb.; green olive oil, 70@75¢. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 75@80¢. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7@7¼¢. per lb.; peanut oil, 70¢. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¾@10¢. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 11¼@11½¢. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 10.25@10.30¢. per lb.; corn oil, 7.25@7.30¢. per lb.; soya bean oil, 8@8¼¢. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhd's., 7½¢. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 8½¢. per lb.; oleo stearine, 12@12½¢. per lb.; house grease, 7½¢. per lb.; brown grease, 6¾¢. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6¾@7¢. per lb.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Sterne & Son Co.)

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21.—In the ammoniate market there is nothing new in the situation. Prices are firm, with blood at \$3.15 nominally, but none available for nearby shipment. The demand for tankage is moderate and the production small, with nothing to indicate lower prices yet. (Complete quotations on page 37.)

ST. JOSEPH LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 20.

Supplies of cattle continue to come largely from the ranges of the West and Southwest, and this will continue until winter sets in. The market is calling for some good kinds of fed cattle to go with the heavy supplies of range beef the packers now have on hand, and as a result whenever there is any showing of good fat native stock on the market it meets ready outlet at attractive prices. The Westerns are lower than a week ago, but for the native steers that have been coming there is no notable change. The market is not getting enough she stock to supply the demands, and prices for these have been holding close to steady. Good light weight feeders are in active demand at steady prices, but heavy weights are somewhat neglected, and there is a big stock of them on hand. Bulk of the native steers that are coming are selling at \$6.50@7.50, common to fair kinds \$5.50@6.50. She stock sells largely at \$3.50@4.25, veal calves at \$8 for the best kinds, stockers and feeders at \$4@5, but with choice feeder up to \$5.50.

Supplies of hogs are not running up to normal, but the buyers have within the last few days begun to balk on advancing prices, and the market has been a somewhat nervous one, and there has been a break in prices. On date of this writing the light weights sold mostly at a 5¢. decline, while the heavy grades were off from 1¢. to 15¢.

Predictions of old trades are that October will see the lightest supply of hogs recorded in years for this month. Bulk of hogs of all weights are now selling at \$8.90@9.30.

Sheep and lambs are coming quite freely, but the demand is strong both from the killer and feeder trade, and prices are being well maintained for all kinds of stock.

IF OUR
LABORATORY
HAS HAD
THE SAMPLE

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KNOW

WHAT'S
WHAT

THAT'S
WHAT!

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Just Brothers
LABORATORY
CHICAGO
Established 1886

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices Irregular—Trade Active—Crude Oil Unsettled—Competing Oils Strong—Southern Weather Conditions Excellent—Cotton Movement Increasing.

There has been a very unsettled, irregular market in oil futures during the past week. The early part of this week there was a sharp decline in quotations, resulting from a break in the price of crude oil, but later it was claimed that the lower prices for crude were the result of local operations, and not a weakening in the South, and futures showed sharp recovery.

There appears to be little or no change in the supply position of oil, as far as immediate deliveries are concerned. On Wednesday, however, there were rather more liberal receipts locally, 2,316 barrels, and for the six days receipts were 4,500 barrels. A little of this oil was tendered on contract, but there was not enough tendered to influence the market position of the nearby deliveries.

As a broad question, the supply of oil continues very limited, and there does not seem to be any immediate increase in supply in evidence, although naturally, with the cotton crop coming on the market, increase in the crushing at the South is to be looked for, such increase gaining heavily as the season advances, but as yet the crushing interest has

not shown any great willingness to sell crude.

The fact is, they are seriously handicapped by the price of seed, which is extremely high all over the South. Quotations were reported on the Exchange of seed ranging from \$35@45 per ton. Last year the average price of seed was \$27.70 for the year. Since 1899, when the Census Bureau began reporting the average price of seed, the quotations per ton have ranged from \$11.60 in 1899 up to \$17.80, which was the highest price prior to last year; two years ago the average price of seed was \$15.60. With the cost of raw material so much above the previous range of values, and also so much above the high prices, even of last year, the crushing interests are in no position to sell oil at low quotations.

There has been great irregularity in crude prices. Sales were reported here as low as 61c. for prompt, and October was reported offered at 50c., but these prices were said to be the result of reselling, possibly for market influence, and had only temporary effect, as the South did not weaken appreciably. The price has been so irregular that brokers here report having sold crude the same day to the same parties at two cents difference in price to fill orders which came in from

time to time. Buyers have shown disposition to take only enough to meet orders in hand, or reasonably in hand, and are unwilling to buy more than that, as the natural disposition is to look for a sharp decline in prices. With October oil selling over a cent a pound under the September, anyone who can put off buying for a few weeks can get their wants supplied that much cheaper, which naturally has the effect of restricting the distribution in every way possible.

There has been a further advance in oil prices. Soya bean oil has advanced to eight cents, due to the strength of the foreign markets, and to the pronounced strength of linseed oil. With linseed oil up to the dollar basis, there is necessity of finding some substitute and it has been reported that the substitute has been found in soya bean oil both here and in Europe, resulting in a marked increase in the demand for this oil.

There has been an advance in tallows, the result of the improvement in buying by soap makers, while coconut oil and palm oil have improved and corn oil is very firm. The position of compound lard has changed but little, however, owing to the high price of the raw material; the asking price is about the same as for city lard. There has been no advance recently in oleo stearine, with quite

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American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

Cottonseed Products.

OIL, LINTERS,
CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885

COTTON SEED OIL

SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

an improvement in the trade for October, due to the expectation of increasing supplies of oil available in October, which will permit of a larger use of oil and increased manufacture of the compound.

There has been no change in the weather conditions at the South. The week has been an excellent one, in the main. It has been dry again in Texas and recently there have been a series of reports from the far Southwest claiming serious deterioration in the crop. Whether such reports are for speculative market effect in cotton or not, is rather difficult to tell. The gathering of the crop is progressing steadily, and in some sections it is reported opening up very rapidly. The government report for September will be made up on the conditions at the end of this week, and the conditions during that time have not been unfavorable, excepting in localities.

A factor of importance in the situation is that the month of September has been a very favorable one for the maturing of a record-breaking corn crop. The month is virtually over, and there has been no severe weather. A large proportion of the crop is now believed to be safe, and frost now, unless it were of a killing character, would have but little effect, excepting on the quality.

Closing prices, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1910.—Spot, \$10.15@11.50; September, \$10.20@10.30; October, \$9.04@9.06; November, \$7.92@7.93; December, \$7.56@7.58; January, \$7.55@7.56; February, \$7.53@7.58; March, \$7.55@7.58; May, \$7.59@7.63; good off, \$8.50@10.30; off, \$8.50@10.30; winter, \$10@13; summer, \$10@12. Sales were: September, 100, \$10.27; October, 1,200, \$9.05@9.06; November, 6,500, \$7.89@7.92; December, 2,400, \$7.53@7.57; January, 1,300, \$7.52@7.55; March, 200, \$7.55@7.58. Futures closed 10 decline to 9 advance. Total sales, 11,700. Prime crude S. E., all November-December, 48@49c.

Monday, Sept. 19, 1910.—Spot, \$10.15@10.90; September, \$10.16@10.20; October, \$8.89@8.90; November, \$7.80@7.83; December, \$7.45@7.47; January, \$7.41@7.43; February, \$7.41@7.45; March, \$7.41@7.45; May, \$7.51@7.52; good off, \$9.25@10.20; off, \$9.50@10.20; winter, \$10.50@11.50; summer, \$10@10.75. Sales were: September, 200, \$10.20; October, 3,100, \$8.89@9.03; November, 5,100, \$7.80@7.94; December, 1,500, \$7.45@7.56; January, 1,600, \$7.42@7.50; March, 300, \$7.45@7.52; May, 1,800, \$7.50@7.61. Futures closed 4 to 15 decline. Total sales, 13,600. Prime crude S. E., all November-December, 47½c.

Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1910.—Spot, \$10.10@10.50; September, \$10.12@10.20; October, \$8.95@8.99; November, \$7.82@7.83; December, \$7.45@7.48; January, \$7.45@7.48; February, \$7.45@7.49; March, \$7.46@7.49; May, \$7.51@7.54; good off, \$8.50@10.20; off, \$8.50@10.20; winter, \$11@14.50; summer, \$10.30@12. Sales were: September, 200, \$10.15@10.20; October, 1,700, \$8.86@8.92; November, 4,200, \$7.75@7.80; December, 300, \$7.44@7.45; January, 1,100, \$7.44@7.45; March, 500, \$7.41@7.45; May, 300, \$7.50@7.52. Futures closed 12 decline to 4 advance. Total sales, 8,300. Prime crude S. E., all November-December, 47¾c.

Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1910.—Spot, \$10.10@11.20; September, \$10.04@10.15; October, \$8.90@8.91; November, \$7.79@7.80; December, \$7.46@7.48; January, \$7.44@7.46; February, \$7.44@7.46; March, \$7.45@7.47; May, \$7.51@7.56; good off, \$8.50@10.20; off, \$8.40@10.20; winter, \$10@12; summer, \$10.25@11.25. Sales were: September, 600, \$10.10@10.16; October, 6,400, \$8.97@9.03; November, 3,500, \$7.83@7.87; December, 500, \$7.50; January, 2,000, \$7.47@7.50; March, 200, \$7.51; May, 300, \$7.55@7.57. Futures closed unchanged to 8 advance. Total sales, 13,500. Prime crude S. E., all November-December, 47@48c.

Thursday, Sept. 22.—Spot, 10@10.20; September, \$10.10@10.20; October, \$8.87@8.90; November, \$7.76@7.77; December, \$7.44@7.45; January, \$7.43@7.44; February, \$7.43@7.45; March, \$7.44@7.48; May, \$7.50@7.51; good off, \$8.50@10.25; off, \$8@10.20; winter, \$10.50@14; summer, \$10.50@11. Sales were: October, 7,000, \$8.90@8.95; November, 2,300, \$7.77@7.85; December, 1,400, \$7.47@7.49; January, 1,500, \$7.44@7.46; March, 200, \$7.47@7.48; May, 200, \$7.51@7.53. Futures closed 3 decline to 4 advance. Total sales, 13,800 bbls. Prime crude S. E., November-December, 47@48c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to Sept. 21, 1910, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1910, were as follows:

From New York.		Since Sept. 1, 1910.
	For week. Bbls.	Bbls.
Antigua, W. I.	36	36
Arica, Chile	13	13
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	2
Cape Town, Africa	15	15
Cayenne, French Guiana	2	11
Colon, Panama	45	45
Demerara, British Guiana	20	20
Drontheim, Norway	—	50
Dublin, Ireland	—	250
Genoa, Italy	—	100
Havana, Cuba	—	19
Kingston, W. I.	94	94
Leghorn, Italy	—	25
Liverpool, England	—	320
London, England	—	19
Martinique, W. I.	354	354
Melbourne, Australia	—	10
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	198
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	4
Port au Prince, W. I.	5	11
Port Limon, C. R.	12	18
Port Maria, W. I.	—	4
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	170
San Domingo, S. D.	—	41
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	4	4
Trieste, Austria	500	500
Trinidad, W. I.	—	17
Valparaiso, Chile	—	71
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	3
Wellington, N. Z.	—	10
Total	1,100	2,434
From New Orleans.		
London, England	—	1,800
Total	—	1,800

The Procter & Gamble Co.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Offices: CINCINNATI, O.

Cable Address:
PROCTER, CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

Refineries: { IVORYDALE, O.
PORT IVORY, N. Y.
KANSAS CITY, KAS.

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS

BROKERS

**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil FUTURE DELIVERY

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

From Baltimore.	
Liverpool, England	100
Total	100
From All Other Ports.	
Canada	36
Mexico (including overland) ..	319
Total	355
Recapitulation.	
From New York	1,100
From New Orleans	1,800
From Baltimore	100
From all other ports	355
Total	1,100 4,689

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 22.—Immediate delivery crude cottonseed oil. 60c.; early October, 55c.; market weak. Meal in poor demand, \$25, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$7.50 loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude lower, nominally 60c. Prime 8 per cent. meal nominally \$26. Hulls nominally \$10 loose; market cleaned up.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, Sept. 22.—Immediate delivery crude, Texas, declined this week from 60 to 57c.; October, from 56 to 52c.; offerings fewer today. Meal and cake lower. Hulls firm, \$9 loose, \$11 sacked, New Orleans.

COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

Mr. Oscar Flash, member of the firm of E. Flash & Company, has just returned from a month's vacation at Lake George.

The New York Produce Exchange Golf Club held its annual tournament on Thursday, Sept. 22, at the Knollwood links, White Plains, N. Y. The club is composed of the different trades of the Exchange and the event has always created a great deal of enthusiasm. Many valuable prizes were distributed to those making the best showing.

F. W. Brode, of Memphis, Tenn., the dean of the cottonseed products brokerage trade, was in New York this week on business and received a hearty welcome on the floor of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Brode is the father of all the brokers and one of the best loved men in the trade.

DEATH OF L. A. RANSOM.

(Continued from page 17.)

That his worth was recognized outside of the cottonseed products' trade was indicated by the many honors and appointments conferred upon him. He was president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club of Atlanta, and for years had been a leading director of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. He was the representative of this body and of Southeastern business interests in general on the directorate of the National Council of Commerce. Just before his death he had received notice of his appointment by Secretary of State Knox as one of five delegates to represent the United States at the coming industrial exposition to be held in Vienna, Austria.

Mr. Ransom was 57 years of age. He leaves a widow and one son, Ronald Ransom, a rising young attorney of Atlanta, who lately married the daughter of former Governor and now again Governor-elect Hoke Smith of Georgia.

Tribute from Business Men of the South.

The funeral services were conducted on Wednesday from the Ransom summer home at Oakland City, and interment was in West View Cemetery, Atlanta. There was a remarkable turnout of the best business men of Atlanta and the South at the funeral. The active bearers were personal associates of Mr. Ransom, including his assistant as district manager, W. M. Hutchinson; his private secretary, E. P. Chivers; Chairman E. E. Dallis of the Publicity Bureau of the Inter-State Association, Edwin F. Johnson, W. F. Wilhoit, Thomas Keenan, W. T. McKay and Joseph Davidson.

The honorary bearers and escort included

business men of Atlanta as follows: T. J. Avary, S. W. Wilkes, Major F. B. McCoy, U. S. A.; Alex C. King, S. N. Evins, Frank Hawkins, A. D. Adair, F. B. Dancy and Harry C. Fisher. The following were from the Inter-State and Georgia State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association: B. F. Taylor, Columbia, S. C., president of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association; A. O. Blacklock of Fayetteville, Ga., president of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association; Thomas Egleston, E. P. McBurney, Julian Field, S. A. Corker, M. C. King, Claud Douthitt, W. M. Schroeder, M. S. Harper, Austell Thornton, P. D. McCarley, J. L. Hand of Pelham, Ga., and J. H. Taylor.

Representing the Southern Cotton Oil Company were T. S. Young, vice-president, of New York City; C. Fitz Simons, general manager, of Columbia, S. C.; S. J. Cassels, district manager, Montgomery, Ala.; E. B. Borden, Jr., district manager, Memphis, Tenn.; George F. Tennille, district manager, Savannah, Ga.; W. E. Jervy, district manager, New Orleans; H. C. Brown, district manager, of Augusta, Ga.; E. W. Thompson, district manager, of Charlotte, N. C., and D. A. Carter of the Atlanta district.

The following directors of the Realty Trust Company, of which Mr. Ransom was a director, also served: Asa G. Candler, Dan B. Harris, J. S. B. Thompson, W. A. Wimbish, Edwin P. Ansley, V. H. Kriegshaber, R. L. Walker, W. H. Patterson, Frank Orme, John Gilmore and H. B. Watkins.

The following local mill managers who operated directly under Mr. Ransom attended the funeral in a body: E. W. Lemon, L. R. Thomson, J. B. Wier, J. M. Field, J. E. Houseal, Lawrence Murry, W. D. Sheppard, C. L. McMillan, J. T. Ragan, George B.

SCIENTIFIC

OIL MILL MACHINERY

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Honorary escorts were also named from the South Carolina Society and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club. As a special mark of respect the mills of the Southern Cotton Oil Company all over the country were closed on the day of the funeral.

A Brief Biographical Sketch.

L. A. Ransom was born in Hamburg, Edgefield County, S. C., just across the river from Augusta, Ga., on Sept. 2, 1853. His public career began as tax collector for Edgefield County, under the Hampton provisional gov-

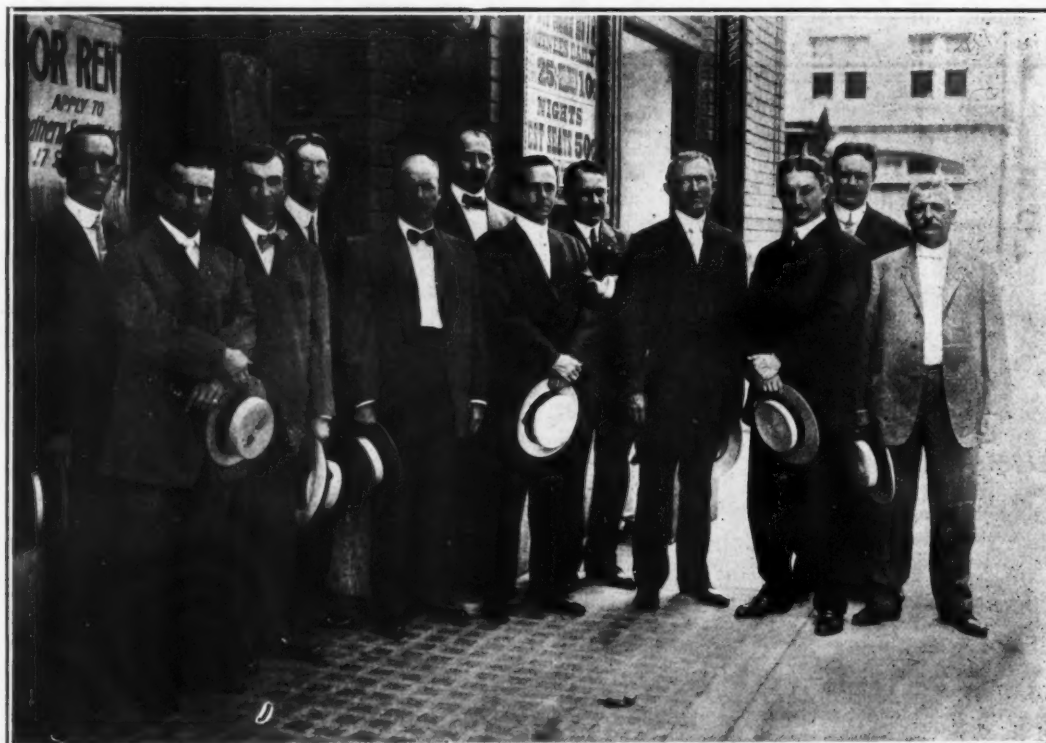
the South has produced, and had he followed this vocation would have been ranked with Grady, Watterson and Hemphill. His reports of the famous Hampton riots in 1876 for the Chronicle are still pointed out in Southern journalism as works of newspaper perfection.

He joined the forces of the Southern Cotton Oil Company in Columbia in 1880, and in 1891 went to Atlanta as manager of the Atlanta mill. In 1901 he was named as district manager for the Atlanta district, which office he held when he died. It was while district manager that he made a special study, founded upon his experience in the cottonseed oil industry, which has resulted in his being recognized as an authority on cottonseed products. He was repeatedly so-

FUTURE FOR RUBBER SEED OIL.

It was a long time before the oil of cotton seed became a valuable commercial factor. It is now believed that the oil of the rubber seed will in time be a marketable product and develop a profitable business in the Malay States, according to Consul-General James T. DuBois of Singapore. He says:

At present there is such a demand for the Hevea seeds for planting purposes that the supply does not equal the demand. This office has received a request for 5,000 Para seeds to be shipped to the Philippine Islands, but the order cannot be filled until next October or November. The Botanic Gardens at Singapore, which is really the birthplace of the rubber industry in Malaysia, and which has furnished great quantities of seeds



THE LAST PICTURE TAKEN OF THE LATE LUTHER A. RANSOM.

The illustration shown here is from a photograph taken only a short time ago, and the last for which Mr. Ransom posed. It shows a group of district managers and officials of the Southern Cotton Oil Company who were meeting with Mr. Ransom at Atlanta, all of whom are well-known figures in the trade. Mr. Ransom stands third from the left in the picture. From left to right: John B. Fishburne, Little Rock, Ark.; H. B. Bunn, Newport, Ark.; L. A. Ransom, Atlanta, Ga.; S. J. Cassels, Montgomery, Ala.; E. B. Borden, Jr., Goldsboro, N. C.; W. E. Jervy, New Orleans; C. D. Jordan, Memphis, Tenn.; W. M. Hutchinson, Atlanta, Ga.; E. W. Thompson, Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Brown, Augusta, Ga.; George F. Tennille, Savannah, Ga.; C. FitzSimons, general manager, Columbia, S. C.

ernment. It was there, too, as justice of the peace that he is on record as having reversed a decision of the United States Supreme Court. A case was being tried, and as justice of the peace he decided the case in question. Counsel for the defense cited to him a decision in the United States Supreme Court reports which was just the opposite. With characteristic quickness he replied: "This court, then, reverses the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and this court's decision stands."

He moved to Aiken, S. C., shortly afterwards and later to Columbia, S. C. In 1879 he was named as secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for South Carolina. It was while located at the South Carolina capital that he took up his newspaper work as correspondent for the Augusta Chronicle. He was one of the few natural journalists

licit for articles on the cottonseed oil industry, and despite the fact he was heavily burdened with business cares, always found time to comply with any requests which would tend to increase the knowledge in this industry which held his heart and attention so completely.

Mr. Ransom was a Mason and was master of his lodge when but 23 years old. Popular with every one, Mr. Ransom was at heart a home-loving man, devoted to his family, and it was only when demands were made upon him by the organizations with which he was identified that he could be persuaded to leave his kingdom—his home. Best beloved among men, his sudden death has thrown a shadow of sorrow over the South, where he was so well known and admired, and where the love of his fellowmen will ever remain an enduring monument to him.

to the plantations, reports that it will not be able to furnish another 5,000 order of rubber seeds before next spring, owing to the many orders already booked.

So rubber seed oil is out of the question at present. The time is coming when there will be a large surplus of seeds from the 90 millions of trees already planted in the Far East, and then the rubber seed oil will have its day and its valuable market.

It is now suggested by experts that, owing to the future commercial value of rubber seed oil and the residue obtainable from local treatment, it would be wise in erecting new machinery on plantations or remodeling old machinery to make provision for power and space for the convenient placing of the rubber seed crushing machines. This would leave the residue on the estates, which it is believed by experts will prove good for cattle food, as well as a valuable fertilizer. Scientific investigations of the commercial value of the Hevea seed have proved that they yield a fine, clear oil of good drying quality, not inferior to the best linseed.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Some trading continues in branded varieties, a combination trade having been effected in light and extreme Texas butt brands and native bulls at full prices and one big packer continues to talk a premium for his hides. The inquiry is reported as still good with the undertone of the situation continuing steady to firm all around. One big packer continues to ask a high figure for current salting natives and likely feels firmer following a recent $\frac{1}{4}$ c. advance. Native steers sold as reported recently up to $15\frac{1}{4}$ c. for September salting by a big packer, which sale registered $\frac{1}{4}$ c. rise and the other packer formerly noted as asking 16c. for late September take-off continues to talk that figure. Texas steers are apparently holding steady on a $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. basis despite declines in River Plate stock as there have been recent sales of lights and extremes at $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. and 14c., respectively, and a big packer or packers made a combination trade of branded and also some bull hides involving 2,500 more light and extreme Texas at $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. and $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. One packer asks $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. basis. Butt brands included in above combination sale amounted to two cars of October salting at $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. which price has been the recent outside quotation for these. Colorados were last ranged $13\frac{3}{4}$ @ $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. with no further sales and packers generally asking the outside price. Branded cows are steady at $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. with a good inquiry and demand but no further sales noted. One big packer has been holding out for some time for $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. Native cows are unchanged. Light weights were last ranged at $13\frac{1}{2}$ @ $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. and heavies $14\frac{1}{4}$ @ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. Bids at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. for regular 55-lb. and down lights were recently refused, but $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. claimed for heavies recently is doubted by tanners who believe such a sale if made was a combination with June and July take-off at 14c. Native bulls are reported in active export demand with a good inquiry and are firmer than heretofore, as a big packer's August-September take-off to the extent of three cars moved in combination with branded steers noted above at the full recent asking price of 12c. Branded bulls are being held in some quarters up to 11c. for Texas points for late salting and 10c. for Northern point stock to include long-haired.

Later.—One big packer who has summer and fall spready native steers is talking 18c. for them and claims that the stronger market for regular natives will help the demand.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is in such an unsettled and manipulated shape as to be difficult to quote accurately and do no injustice. Dealers who have supplies are naturally talking firm, whereas others who are sold up are just as anxious to talk the market down for buying purposes and the tanners are naturally with the latter class in their views of the market. Lots not strictly clear of grubs and short-haired are reported much easier than the very best hides and recent reported sales of buffs at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. have since been noted as not running all short-haired. All short-haired, 25-lb. and up hides are offered from the Missouri River at 10c. flat f. o. b. Buffs are unsettled with sales

recently claimed at a variety of prices but for short-haired good lots are ranged around $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. Special selection and weight are quoted from 11 @ $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. as to lots, while a percentage not short-haired were reported recently sold at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. Heavy cows regular lots are quotable at around 11c. with special selection, etc., at a premium and some dealers talking higher. Extremes range $11\frac{3}{4}$ @ 12 c. for strictly late receipts on special selection with regular lots still about $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid and $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked. Dealers claim to be selling local tanners late receipts at $11\frac{3}{4}$ @ 12 c., as to lots, selection, etc. Heavy steers are slow for some lots medium and long-haired, including also late receipts at 12c., while large butcher and small packer outside city prime hides are held from $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and even as much as 1c. higher. Regular country collections quoted 12 @ $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. Heavy bulls are nominal at $9\frac{3}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. with last sales claimed at 10c. Branded hides are held firmer for good lots of late salting sole leather stock owing to the strength of the packer branded hide market, but old lots are neglected and weak.

Later.—All short-haired buffs are being offered here at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. and sales are reported at this price, but not confirmed. Offerings of all short-haired heavy cows running 25 per cent. seconds at 11c. are not reported taken. Plenty of all No. 2 buffs are offered at $9\frac{3}{4}$ @ 10 c., but dealers cannot get these prices for them. Some dealers here claim that they cannot make anything on buffs on a 11c. basis and that they are getting better prices from local tanners than Easterners are willing to pay.

CALFSKINS.—Both dealers and packers are talking firm. August-September packer calfskins continue to be held at 18c. and kip at 15c. Chicago cities are ranged 17 @ $17\frac{1}{4}$ c. with last sales of choice skins out of new salt at the outside figure. Outside city skins range from $16\frac{1}{2}$ @ 17 c., the latter price asked for fine stock bordering on to Chicago cities in quality. Good countries are held at $15\frac{1}{2}$ @ 16 c. Short-haired kip are ranged 13 @ $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., the outside price last secured for a plump collection of late receipts rejecting runners.

SHEEPSKINS.—Late August and early September shearlings have sold at 80c. for packers and 85c. for lambs showing a fairly steady market. Country stock is unchanged and quiet.

HORSEHIDES.—Mixed lots are quoted at an average price of \$3.80.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties is more active and prices are unchanged from last sales. There is a steady inquiry from domestic tanners and a good demand from Europe for certain kinds, especially Bogotas. Sales have been made including about 5,000 Bogotas, etc., part of the basis of 22c. for mountains and out of these about 1,800 to 2,000 were sold for export to Europe. About 1,500 Central Americans were also sold at the unchanged price of 21c. and about 600 Puerto Cabellos, etc., at $21\frac{1}{2}$ c. Outside of some Orinocos which are held at $22\frac{1}{2}$ c. and some small scattering lots of Central Americans, etc., and Puerto Cabellos, etc., the market here is pretty closely cleaned up. The receipts continue meager and arrivals today were 630 Central Americans, etc., per the steamship Panama. The River Plate market is quiet with no business reported in these. Buenos Ayres are offered

at $21\frac{3}{4}$ c. Different prices are quoted on winter haired Cordovas ranging from 24@ $25\frac{1}{4}$ c. in offerings of different marks but no sales of account have been made of Cordovas for here or Canada and some marks of Cordovas might be secured at under 24c.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The market at the River Plate is slightly steadier to firmer and sales are reported of 4,000 Sansinena frigorifico steers at $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. and 2,000 Sansinena cows at $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. for European account. These prices are reckoned on a c. i. f. basis, including commissions. River Plate hides of September salting are showing some slight improvement as to hair, etc.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No business of account has been reported here so far this week and while packers are strong in their views in sympathy with Chicago, tanners appear indifferent.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The tone of the market continues easy on hides and few sales are effected. Good lots of late receipt short-haired buffs from adjacent points in Pennsylvania, etc., have been sold at $10\frac{3}{4}$ @ 11 c., with the outside figure top for the choicest stock. Some sales have also been made of similar lots of extremes at $11\frac{3}{4}$ @ 12 c., but the business effected has been only on a moderate scale. There are still plenty of offerings here of Pennsylvania and Ohio buffs at 11c. which remain unsold and the offerings of country hides in general are considerably larger than is usual at this time of year. There are some offerings of car lots of New York State all weight cows at $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. flat, but as these hides run back in salting they are not wanted at this figure. Most quarters quote mixed haired lots of New York State cows top at 10c. flat. The calfskin market is rather quiet again but prices continue to hold firm owing to scant offerings. Best New York City skins are closely sold up but several of the dealers here are offering fair sized quantities of buttermilk skins. Best New York City skins are firm at \$1.45, \$1.95 and \$2.35. Outside city calfskins are quoted at a range of \$1.30 @ \$1.35, \$1.80 @ \$1.85, and \$2.15 @ \$2.20 and countries are ranged according to lots at \$1.20 @ \$1.25, \$1.70 @ \$1.75 and \$2 @ \$2.10.

European Markets.

Advices from some of the small auctions of late in Europe show a rather mixed market on hides as in some instances certain kinds of cows and bulls have sold at as high prices as were obtained for steers. Some recently reported sales of raw butts at $25\frac{1}{2}$ c. previously noted have been unconfirmed and the price was probably incorrect as it is known that a sale of these was made here at about 2c. per lb. more and the market on them is quoted at $27\frac{1}{2}$ c. c. i. f. A sale is reported of some German city calfskins at \$1.15 for 4 to 5-lb., \$1.85 for 7 to 9's, and \$2.25 for 9 to 12's. There is a fair inquiry reported by some importers for dry calfskins but no sales of account are reported and some other importers say that trade with them this week has fallen off from last week and a fortnight ago. Various prices are being quoted on German Bauenfello calf. Some houses claim that prime lots of these are quoted around 41 @ 42 c., but there are plenty of mixed lots of these offered at less.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

Chicago Section

There would seem to be as many Jack Potters in the country as there are Bill Smiths.

Now we know "Cap" Streeter is "all in." He has threatened to clean out the City Hall!

Chicago Board of Trade memberships are now selling at \$2,925, net to the buyer, an advance of \$25.

William Peerless Jennings Bryan was a "progressive" once, years ago. What did they do to him?

Barnum is dead, but his soul is still marching on, in the person of—say! You know who, alright, alright!

Papa Elkins evidently does not hanker after the job of being "meal ticket" for impetuous foreigners.

The extravaganza "Why is a Beef Trust?" will make its second appearance this season, about the middle of November.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 17, averaged 8.92 cents per pound.

Every effort will be made to keep the indicted packers from breaking into the Federal bull pen, because nary a one of 'em is poet enough to break out—even in a spring rash.

Top hogs for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 17, reached \$10.10, which, in the face of a low, weak, wabby provision market, would seem that someone must have wanted hogs durned bad.

"Pa, what's a politician?" "A politician, my son, is a guy who finds out which way the bunch is headed, then gets in front and hollers—"Come on, fellers.""

Provision experts are experting on the bear side of late, markedly so. Experts, however, just the same as common guessers, have a right to change their opinions without notice.

Primary election was a trifle interesting, but there was not one coco rapped, very little unladylike language used and so on. On the whole, it was a tame affair. But wait until election time!

GEORGE M. BRILL. HORACE C. GARDNER.
BRILL & GARDNER
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
THE PACKING HOUSE ARCHITECTS
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

Some people just cannot wait until a properly appointed court convicts the packers; they have them tried and convicted already. One man, constituting himself court, jury and the whole works, convicted Lee O'Neill Browne, but a regularly-constituted court and jury acquitted him.

Oh, Teddy! Teddy! Teddy! you're a corker, so you be,
You're a credit to your party, and the whole doggone cuntry;
May your nerve be never failing, may your speech be always free;
Oh, Teddy! Teddy! Teddy! here's the whole durned earth for thee!

The shades of night were falling fast
As homeless onward J. O. passed,
And muttered as he strode along
"Has every doggone thing gone wrong?
Hogs are up, and product down,
Beef is scarce and (with a frown)
I have but left just thirty cents;
The devil take those in-diet-ments!"

"Pipes" McDermott beat 'em all to it for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Fourth District, which includes Packingtown. As "the Fourth" is strongly Democratic, this looks like "Pipes" will return to Washington, though he has a strong and immensely popular opponent in "Mickey" Walsh, the Republican nominee.

If the packers were in cahoots, if they had any kind of an "understanding"—in fact, if they had, collectively or individually, any sense at all—they never would have paid the price for hogs they have of late. The previous extended high market was the ef-

fect of a combination of natural causes; the late temporary high market has been due to the deliberate, concerted action of raisers, shippers and commission houses.

Hear this from the Des Moines capital: "Chicago is a great city, and as such has been recognized for years, but she ought to begin to realize that mere bigness never did and never will make an ideal city. The city which grows in numbers with a corresponding increase in tendency toward corrupt municipal government is traveling toward the goal which gave to the name of Sodom and Gomorrah an odium from which they never recovered."

Now will you be good?

EXPLANATION OF GRAFT DISEASE.

Graftitis seems to be epidemic these days. Some people cannot see any excuse for anyone contracting the disease, which, however, is not really contracted, but inherited. Several hundred years ago in all civilized countries it was considered quite correct for anyone to take possession of anything belonging to another, providing he could overpower the owner. Might was right then, and for that matter it is today, in many cases. Now we are all descended from some old dub or other who was prowling around those days in some capacity or other; hence why is not this failing of grafting hereditary? It is only a case of the old feeling coming over one, as it were. Technically speaking, the grafter is unassailable, providing he gets away with the bundle when no one is looking. The ten commandments ain't such bad dope, and would help a whole lot to overcome "that old feeling" if thoroughly studied.

CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

EDWIN C. PRICE, President

PACKING HOUSE SUPPLIES WOODENWARE, COOPERAGE, CORDAGE CREAMERY SUPPLIES

GENERAL OFFICES AND WAREHOUSE

1822 to 1828 South Clark Street

CHICAGO

Are You Still Using Old Fashioned Methods?

THROW THEM OUT, SIR!

NEW METHODS MEAN NEW LIFE AND MORE BUSINESS

Place your new slicing machine near the center of your store and make the counter attractive with glass or tile furnishings.

Buy your Dried Beef in the whole piece and do your slicing as you sell.

You can then give your patrons full weight 16 oz.—all meat and they will be better pleased with the quality because the Dried Beef is freshly sliced.

Supreme Dried Beef in bulk is prepared especially for the slicing machine—smoked a rich flavor—air dried—not too hard.

Send us a sample order. We will ship from 50 lbs. up.

Prices quoted on request

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO

TANKWATER

Any house producing upwards of 3,000 gallons of tankwater daily should install a Double Effect Evaporator for the manufacture of concentrated tankage. Such an equipment will pay for itself in less than a year. It is important that the apparatus should be of the simplest type possible both as concerns operation and maintenance. These requirements are excellently fulfilled by the

ZAREMBA PATENT EVAPORATOR

which combines the proved results of old practice with the latest and best improvements. This machine is built for long life and hard service and can be depended upon to run with a minimum amount of attention and repairs.

Inquiries in regard to our specialty or concerning the TANKWATER PROPOSITION in general should be addressed to

ZAREMBA CO.

ELLCOTT SQUARE, BUFFALO

IT-IS-WORTH-WHILE

to receive every week, gratis, a well and carefully written letter on the LARD, HOG, PROVISIONS, GRAIN and STOCKS situation. We send such a letter out every week to thousands of our friends. Let us send you one.

L. J. SCHWABACHER

& CO.

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AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

330-331-332 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
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CHICAGO

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 12.....	35,911	3,077	23,213	38,067
Tuesday, Sept. 13.....	5,898	1,327	17,078	31,570
Wednesday, Sept. 14.....	18,206	2,006	21,950	35,804
Thursday, Sept. 15.....	6,018	594	10,813	21,585
Friday, Sept. 16.....	2,880	254	5,328	9,700
Saturday, Sept. 17.....	1,000	10	5,000	1,000
Total this week.....	69,881	7,270	84,322	135,526
Previous week.....	67,313	10,537	88,300	122,213
Cor. week, 1909.....	63,137	7,315	81,566	118,878
Cor. week, 1908.....	75,490	9,222	85,436	122,043

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 12.....	7,807	250	5,880
Tuesday, Sept. 13.....	6,078	342	3,938
Wednesday, Sept. 14.....	7,814	120	4,810
Thursday, Sept. 15.....	5,880	114	5,438
Friday, Sept. 16.....	3,051	203	2,819
Saturday, Sept. 17.....	100	200	2,000
Total this week.....	30,709	1,268	24,885
Previous week.....	32,230	1,831	26,270
Cor. week, 1909.....	22,875	1,284	11,956
Cor. week, 1908.....	29,400	994	13,274

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Sept. 17, 1910.....	2,013,739	3,835,124	2,895,335
Same period, 1909.....	1,857,124	4,808,313	2,716,249

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Sept. 17, 1910.....	279,000
Week previous.....	270,000
Year ago.....	291,000
Two years ago.....	340,000
Year to Sept. 17, 1910.....	13,895,000
Same period, 1909.....	16,674,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Sept. 17, 1910.....	244,000	195,400	367,700
Week ago.....	240,700	194,100	342,200
Year ago.....	238,900	208,900	279,400
Two years ago.....	258,000	260,400	304,400

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Sept. 17, 1910:	
Arnott & Co.....	15,900
Swift & Co.....	11,500
S. & S. Co.....	6,800
Morris & Co.....	5,200
Anglo-American.....	3,100
Boyd & Lunham.....	.....
Hammond.....	5,400
Western P. Co.....	3,200
Boore & Co.....	.....
Roberts & Oake.....	900
Others.....	8,100
Totals.....	59,900
Previous week.....	62,400
Same week, 1909.....	69,800
Same week, 1908.....	72,500
Year to Sept. 17, 1910.....	3,120,000
Same period, 1909.....	3,648,500

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Sept. 17, 1910.....	\$6.70	\$8.93	\$4.25	\$6.90
Last week.....	6.90	9.12	4.25	6.75
Year ago.....	6.75	8.23	4.70	6.75
Two years ago.....	5.80	7.08	3.75	5.30
Three years ago.....	5.95	5.91	5.30	7.00

CATTLE.

Good to prime heaves.....	\$7.00@8.40
Fair to good heaves.....	6.00@7.00
Common to fair heaves.....	5.00@6.00
Inferior killers.....	4.00@5.00
Common to fancy yearlings.....	5.75@7.50
Distillery steers.....	7.50@8.00
Good to choice cows.....	4.25@5.25
Canner bulls.....	2.50@3.25
Fair to good calves.....	7.50@8.50
Good to choice calves.....	9.00@9.65
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.25
Feeding steers.....	4.50@6.00
Stockers.....	3.25@4.75
Medium to good beef cows.....	4.00@4.75
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@4.00
Inferior to good canners.....	2.25@2.95

Good beef heifers.....	5.00@6.25
Butcher bulls.....	4.75@5.25
Bologna bulls.....	3.00@4.00
Range steers.....	4.25@7.00
Range cows.....	2.75@4.30

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$9.00@ 9.25
Good to prime medium-wt. butchers.....	9.00@ 9.45
Fair to good mixed.....	8.90@ 9.25
Common to good light mixed.....	9.00@ 9.35
Fair to fancy light.....	9.25@ 9.50
Heavy packing sows.....	8.60@ 8.75
Pigs, 90 to 140 lbs.....	9.00@10.00
Heavy boars.....	4.00@ 5.00
*Stags.....	9.00@10.00
Light-weight boars.....	5.00@ 6.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Feeding and breeding ewes.....	\$3.50@5.75
Native lambs.....	6.25@7.15
Range wethers.....	3.50@4.40
Range yearlings.....	4.50@5.75
Range lambs.....	6.00@7.00
Range feeding yearlings.....	4.50@5.50
Range feeding lambs.....	6.00@6.75
Feeding wethers.....	3.75@4.40
Native ewes.....	3.00@4.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1910.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	\$20.05	\$20.15	\$20.00	\$20.07½
October.....	19.82½	19.82½	19.77½	19.77½
January.....	18.30	18.32½	18.30	18.30

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	12.32½	12.32½	12.30	12.30
October.....	12.27½	12.27½	12.20	12.20
November.....	11.57½	11.57½	11.52½	11.55
January.....	10.62½	10.67½	10.62½	10.67½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	.....	.....	11.65	.....
October.....	11.35	11.37½	11.32½	11.35
January.....	9.70	9.72½	9.70	9.72½

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	20.00	20.00	19.92½	20.00
October.....	19.67½	19.75	19.65	19.72½
January.....	18.32½	18.40	18.32½	18.32½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	12.55	12.42½	12.40	12.42½
October.....	12.30	12.32½	12.17½	12.30
November.....	11.52½	11.60	11.50	11.57½
January.....	10.65	10.72½	10.60	10.67½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	11.60	11.85	11.60	11.80
October.....	11.30	11.42½	11.20	11.35
January.....	9.67½	9.75	9.65	9.72½

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	.....	.....	19.90	.....
October.....	19.65	19.72½	19.65	19.72½
January.....	18.25	18.37½	18.25	18.37½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	12.55	12.65	12.55	12.62½
October.....	12.32½	12.52½	12.32½	12.50
November.....	11.65	11.70	11.62½	11.65
January.....	10.65	10.72½	10.65	10.72½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	11.75	11.80	11.75	11.77½
October.....	11.55	11.47½	11.45	11.45
January.....	9.72½	9.75	9.67½	9.72½

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	19.80	19.80	19.60	19.60
October.....	19.00	19.65	19.42½	19.42½
January.....	18.30	18.35	18.30	18.32½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	12.62½	12.62½	12.55	12.50
October.....	12.45	12.47½	12.40	12.42½
November.....	11.62½	11.65	11.60	11.60
January.....	10.70	10.70	10.67½	10.70

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	11.65	11.80	11.60	11.65
October.....	11.37½	11.37½	11.27½	11.30
January.....	9.70	9.70	9.67½	9.67½

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	19.50	19.50	19.10	19.10
October.....	19.35	19.35	18.95	18.95
January.....	18.27	18.30	17.97	18.00

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	12.57	12.57	12.42	12.42
October.....	12.45	12.45	12.35	12.35
November.....	11.60	11.62	11.60	11.60

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	11.62	11.62	11.50	11.50
October.....	11.27	11.30	11.22	11.25
January.....	9.67	9.67	9.57	9.57

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	19.15	19.15	19.00	19.00
October.....	19.05	19.05	18.85	18.85
January.....	18.05	18.05	17.80	17.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	12.45	12.47	12.45	12.47
October.....	12.32	12.40	12.32	12.40
January.....	10.65	10.65	10.60	10.60

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	11.57½	11.62½	11.57½	11.60
October.....	11.27½	11.37½	11.27½	11.30
January.....	9.60	9.60	9.50	9.50

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	10	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	12½	@20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@22
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Stew.....	10	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	.....	@12½
Corned Rumps, Native.....	.....	@15
Corned Ribs.....	.....	@10
Corned Flanks.....	.....	@10
Round Steaks.....	14	@20
Round Roasts.....	12½	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	14	@14
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½	@14
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	.....	@10
Rollad Roast.....	.....	@14

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18	@20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15	@16
Legs, fancy.....	20	@22
Stew.....	12½	@15
Shoulders.....	.....	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	.....	@12
Chops, Frenched, each.....	.....	@16

Mutton.

Legs.....	@12½
Stew.....	@ 6
Shoulders.....	@10
Hind Quarters.....	@11
Fore Quarters.....	@10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	@18

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	@20
Pork Chops.....	@22
Pork Shoulders.....	@15
Pork Tenderloins.....	@30
Pork Butts.....	@16
Spare Ribs.....	@14
Hocks.....	@12½
Pigs' Heads.....	@10
Leaf Lard.....	@18

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	16	@18
Fore Quarters.....	14	@14
Legs.....	10	@20
Breasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Cutlets.....	20	@25
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@20

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@ 9
Tallow.....	@ 4
Bones, per cwt.....	@1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@14
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	@85

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IMPROVED**

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

**Economical Efficient
Great Capacity**

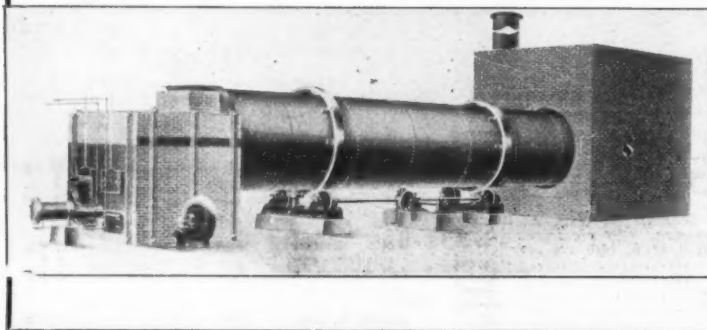
**SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL**

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.

68 William St., - - New York



CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers	11½ @ 12
Native steers, medium	10½ @ 11
Heifers, good	9½ @ 10½
Cows	7½ @ 8½
Prime Quarters, choice	15
Fore Quarters, choice	9½

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks	5½ @ 6½
Steer Chunks	7½ @ 8
Boneless chunks	7½ @ 8
Medium Plates	7½ @ 8
Steer Plates	7½ @ 8
Cow Rounds	7½ @ 8½
Steer Rounds	10½ @ 11½
Cow Loins	9 @ 10½
Steer Loins	20 @ 20½
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18 @ 23
Strip Loins	8½ @ 9
Sirloin Butts	11 @ 13
Shoulder Clods	7½ @ 8
Rolls	11 @ 11
Rump Butts	10 @ 12
Trimnings	7 @ 7
Shank	5 @ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	8½ @ 9½
Cow Ribs, Heavy	12½ @ 13
Steer Ribs, Light	12½ @ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	13 @ 13
Loins Ends, steer, native	13 @ 13
Loins Ends, cow	11 @ 11
Hanging Tenderloins	9 @ 9
Flank Steak	9 @ 12
Blind Shanks	4 @ 4

Beef Offal.

Livers	5 @ 5
Hearts	5 @ 5
Tongues	13 @ 14
Sweetbreads	20 @ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe, plain	2½ @ 2½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4½ @ 4½
Brains	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each	5 @ 5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	9 @ 9½
Light Carcass	11½ @ 11½
Good Carcass	14 @ 14
Good Saddle	16½ @ 16½
Medium Racks	11 @ 11
Good Racks	12 @ 12

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads	45 @ 45
Plucks	30 @ 35
Heads, each	18 @ 20

Lambs.

Medium Caul	11½ @ 11½
Good Caul	13½ @ 13½
Round Dressed Lambs	14½ @ 14½
Saddles, Caul	14½ @ 14½
R. D. Lamb Racks	11½ @ 11½
Caul Lamb Racks	11 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	17 @ 17
Lamb Fries, per pair	6 @ 6
Lamb Tongues, each	5 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	9 @ 10
Good Sheep	12 @ 12½
Medium Saddles	11½ @ 12
Good Saddles	13 @ 13
Medium Racks	7½ @ 7½
Good Racks	8 @ 8
Mutton Legs	13½ @ 13½
Mutton Loins	10½ @ 10½
Mutton Stew	6½ @ 6½
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	8 @ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	13½ @ 14
Pork Loins	17 @ 17
Leaf Lard	14 @ 14
Tenderloins	27 @ 27
Spare Ribs	11½ @ 11½
Butts	16 @ 16
Hocks	9 @ 9
Trimnings	11½ @ 11½
Extra Lean Trimnings	13½ @ 13½
Tails	6½ @ 6½
Snouts	5½ @ 5½
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	7 @ 7
Blade Bones	6 @ 6
Blade Meat	8½ @ 8½
Cheek Meat	9½ @ 9½
Hog Livers, per lb.	1½ @ 1½
Neck Bones	3½ @ 3½
Skinned Shoulders	12 @ 12
Pork Hearts, each	5½ @ 5½
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 @ 4
Pork Tongues	11½ @ 11½
Slip Bones	5 @ 5
Tail Bones	6 @ 6
Brains	4 @ 4
Backfat	13½ @ 13½
Hams	14 @ 14
Calas	10½ @ 10½
Belles	22 @ 22
Shoulders	12½ @ 12½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	9 @ 9
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	9 @ 9
Choice Bologna	10½ @ 10½
Viennas	11½ @ 11½

Frankfurters	11½ @ 11½
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	9½ @ 9½
Tongue	12½ @ 12½
Minced Sausage	12 @ 12
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	15 @ 15
New England Sausage	15 @ 15
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	15 @ 15
Special Compressed Ham	15 @ 15
Berliner Sausage	12½ @ 12½
Boneless Butts in casings	21 @ 21
Oxford Butts in casings	18 @ 18
Polish Sausage	18 @ 18
Garlic Sausage	14½ @ 14½
Country Smoked Sausage	13½ @ 13½
Farm Sausage	11 @ 11
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	11½ @ 11½
Pork Sausage, short link	11½ @ 11½
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8½ @ 8½
Hams, Bologna	13½ @ 13½

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	25 @ 25
German Salami, Medium Dry	22 @ 22
Italian Salami	28½ @ 28½
Holsteiner	1 @ 1
Mettwurst, New	17½ @ 17½
Farmer	20 @ 20
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	20 @ 20

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5.50 @ 5.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.00 @ 5.00
Bologna, 1-50	5.00 @ 5.00
Bologna, 2-20	4.50 @ 4.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	6.00 @ 6.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.50 @ 5.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00 @ 10.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.50 @ 5.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75 @ 7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	32.00 @ 32.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00 @ 32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	11.85 @ 11.85
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.15 @ 3.15
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	14.30 @ 14.30
14 lbs., ½ doz. to case	31.00 @ 31.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	2.25 @ 2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55 @ 3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.50 @ 5.50
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	11.60 @ 11.60
16-oz. jars, ¼ doz. in box	22.00 @ 22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 per lb. @ 1.75

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	— @ —
Plate Beef	— @ —
Prime Mess Beef	— @ —
Extra Mess Beef	— @ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	16.00 @ 16.00
Mess Pork	23.50 @ 23.50
Clear Fat Backs	22.50 @ 22.50
Family Back Pork	26.50 @ 26.50
Bean Pork	18.00 @ 18.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	14½ @ 14½
Pure lard	13½ @ 13½
Lard, substitutes, tcs.	12 @ 12
Lard, compound	11½ @ 11½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	82 @ 82
Barrels ¼c. over tierces; half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., ¼ to 1c. over tierces.	— @ —

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural, color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15½ @ 15½
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

	(Boxed. Loose are ¼c. less.)
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	14½ @ 14½
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	14 @ 14
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13½ @ 13½
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	11½ @ 11½
Regular Plates	11½ @ 11½
Short Clears	— @ —
Butts	10 @ 10
Bacon meats, ¼c. to 1c. more.	— @ —

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	18½ @ 18½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	17½ @ 17½
Skinned Hams	18½ @ 18½
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	12 @ 12
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	11½ @ 11½
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12½ @ 12½
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	28 @ 28
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 8 avg.	20½ @ 20½
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	20½ @ 20½
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	14½ @ 14½
Dried Beef Seta	16½ @ 16½
Dried Beef Sides	19½ @ 19½
Dried Beef Knuckles	16½ @ 16½
Dried Beef Outlets	15½ @ 15½
Regular Boiled Hams	21 @ 21
Smoked Boiled Hams	22 @ 22
Boiled Calas	17½ @ 17½
Cooked Loin Rolls	20 @ 20
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	17 @ 17

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	15 @ 15
Export Rounds	21 @ 21
Middles, per set	60 @ 60
Beef bungs, per piece	13 @ 13
Beef wassads	7½ @ 7½
Beef bladders, medium	35 @ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	— @ —
Hog casings, as packed	28 @ 28
Hog casings, free of salt	58 @ 58
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	8 @ 8
Hog bungs, prime	5 @ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	3 @ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	60 @ 60
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	70 @ 70
Hog stomachs, per piece	3½ @ 3½

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.15 @ 3.15
Hoof meal, per unit	2.90 @ 2.90
Concentrated tankage	2.40 @ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12%	2.85 @ 2.85 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.85 @ 2.85 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	2.85 @ 2.85 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.65 @ 2.65 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	20.00 @ 20.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	20.00 @ 21.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00 @ 21.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.	35c. @ 35c.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	275.00 @ 300.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	30.00 @ 40.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 45.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	62.50 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	77.50 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	92.50 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	12.62 @ 12.62
Prime steam, loose	12.22 @ 12.22
Leaf	13.00 @ 13.00
Compound	11.00 @ 11.00
Neutral lard	14½ @ 14½

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	12 @ 12½
Oleo No. 2	11 @ 11
Mutton	10½ @ 10½
Tallow	8½ @ 8½
Grease, yellow	6½ @ 6½
Grease, A white	7½ @ 8

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	85 @ 90
Extra No. 1 lard oil	68 @ 70
No. 1 lard oil	63 @ 65
No. 2 lard oil	61 @ 63
Oleo oil, extra	12 @ 12½
Oleo oil, No. 2	11 @ 11½
Oleo stock	11½ @ 12
Neatfoot oil, pure, bbls.	72 @ 72
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	65 @ 65
Corn oil, loose	6.40 @ 6.40

TALLOW.

Edible	8½ @ 9
Prime city	8½ @ 8½
No. 1 Country	7½ @ 7½
Packers' prime	8½ @ 8½
Packers' No. 1	7½ @ 7½
Packers' No. 2	6½ @ 6½
Renderers' No. 1	7½ @ 7½

GREASES.

White, choice	7½ @ 7½
White, "A"	7½ @ 7½
White, "B"	6½ @ 7½
Bone	6½ @ 7
Horse	6½ @ 6½
Yellow	6½ @ 6½
Neatfoot	6 @ 6
Glue Stock	6 @ 6
Garbage grease	6 @ 6

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	nom. 70 @ 72
P. S. Y., soap grade	nom. @ nom.
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	3½ @ 3½
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	2½ @ 2½

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	85 @ 92½
Oak pork barrels	97½ @ 1.05
Lard tierces	1.25 @ 1.27½

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4½ @ 6½
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7½
Borax	4 @ 4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	4 @ 4
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	22.25 @ 22.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50 @ 3.50
Casins salt bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40 @ 1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 21.

The week opened with a moderate supply of cattle, Monday's actual receipts being 28,577, of which 8,000 were Westerns. The steer trade ruled steady to strong. Tuesday's market was fully steady, but Wednesday's (today) receipts are estimated at 20,000, which is rather a liberal supply for the middle of the week, and as the offerings include a plentiful supply of good to choice steers that kind are selling 10@15c. lower, and the market on the other grades is slow. Top of the market this week \$8.25 for prime heavy, long-fed cattle. We sold a load of prime 1,181-lb. yearling steers today at \$7.80, which is 20c. higher than anything of the like description sold recently. Bulk of the choice 1,350@1,500-lb. steers are selling \$7.50 @8.15, with most of the medium to good 1,200@1,400-lb. steers \$6.65@7.40; medium to good killers, \$6.25@6.65; plain to fair light-weight steers, \$5.75@6.25, with cheap grass-fat killers, \$5.25@5.50.

Butcher stuff has been in very moderate supply, and the trade is active and strong, with values 10@15c. higher for the week. A very good demand prevails for heifers and heifery kinds of cows. The bull market is lightly supplied, and shows an advance of 10@15c. per cwt. The veal trade is also active and strong, with prices 25@50c. higher than one week ago. Good springers and milkers are very scarce and selling from \$40 @75.

Despite the fact that receipts of hogs are very moderate the market continues on the down grade, and the range in values is growing narrower. Today's trade is ruling 10@15c. lower on prime shipping grades and choice light, while the packing kinds only show 5@10c. loss. Bulk of the good light selling today \$9.20@9.30; medium-weight butchers, \$8.90@9.15; heavy butchers, \$8.75@8.90; prime heavy, \$8.60@8.80; fair to good medium-weight and mixed packing, \$8.50@8.70. The market appears to be still top-heavy, and the packers are making strenuous efforts to force prices to a lower level. Hogs are coming heavy in weight, which condition will prevail for some little time to come.

Receipts of sheep and lambs the first three days of this week will come very close to breaking all former records. Arrivals consist largely of range stock, with the market on the best grades holding up wonderfully well, supplies considered. Feeders have been able to secure a few bargains the past day or two, prices ranging 15@25c. lower than last week's close, and today killing stuff is off 10@15c. as a rule. Withal the trade has been good, but without a doubt there are lower spots in sight unless this flood of range stock moderates. We quote: Westerns—Good to prime wethers, \$4.40@4.60; fat ewes, \$4@4.25; feeding ewes, \$2.50@3.25; fat yearlings, \$5.50@5.75; feeding yearlings, \$5@5.50; choice lambs, \$7@7.25; feeding lambs, \$6.50@6.75; feeding wethers, \$3.75@4.10; breeding ewes, \$4.25@4.75; yearling breeding ewes, \$5.50@6. Natives—Fat wethers, \$5.50@5.75; fat ewes, \$4@4.25; common to medium ewes, \$3.25@3.75; cull ewes, \$2.50 @3; fat lambs, \$6.75@7.15; poor to common lambs, \$6@6.50; cull lambs, \$5@5.50.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 21.

The run of cattle is about the same as it was last week for the first three days, about 25,000 head being marketed so far. The runs included a liberal volume of native cattle, especially beef steers. There were no choice heavy steers among the offerings, and as a result the top was only \$7.90 for several lots weighing around 1,425 lbs. There has been a good selection of good to well-finished yearlings and good weight steers,

which have been selling generally steady with the last week's close, except in some few instances, where a decline of from 5@10c. has been noted, which was on the poorer grades. The cow and heifer market has been slightly irregular, although steady sales were made on almost everything sold, except where a few of the better kinds of corn-fed heifers sold about 10c. lower. A small lot of mixed steers and heifers landed at \$7.25, which was the top, while several loads sold at \$7, and the larger part of the grassy kinds went from \$4@4.75. Choice cows weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. sold from \$5@5.25, while medium to choice sold from \$4@4.75. Canners and cutters were mostly steady from \$2.50@3.60. The calf market has been active and steady, with top vealers at \$9.50.

The supply of hogs for the week has been very light, but the market has been very erratic and slow. The top is at least 30c. under last week's close, Wednesday's high price being \$9.40, against \$9.70 on last Saturday, which is fully 65c. under the high time of ten days ago, when hogs sold at \$10. The packers have been buying quite a good many plain grade heavy hogs from \$8.25@8.75, and good heavies at \$8.75@9.15, while butchers and shippers have been getting a fair share of their kinds from \$9.25@9.50.

The supply of sheep has been light, but slightly larger than last week, the total run so far amounting to 14,000 head. The market is about 25c. higher on lambs than it was last week, the top so far reaching \$7.25 for some natives weighing around 79 lbs. There is very little change on mutton sheep, the best ones selling at \$4.35 and on down to \$4 for the medium to fair kinds.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 20.

Big runs of cattle at Chicago for two weeks have enabled buyers to take big slices off prices. Other Western markets have also been liberally supplied, and the total offerings have been above requirements. Local supply has not been extra heavy for the season, the supply today here 17,000 head, several thousand below expectations, and the market has turned upward, after two weeks of slipping. Steers are strong to 10c. higher today, and cows and heifers are unevenly higher, stockers and feeders steady. Unless the market does improve there will be a lot of cattle now in pastures in Kansas go into feed lots. This will curtail the supply, and, as the same policy will be followed more or less all over the corn country, the market will then have a chance to rise. Apparently owners have it in their own hands to insure high prices this fall. Prime fed natives are worth \$8, Kansas pasture cattle \$4.75@7, grass cows \$3.40@4, canners \$2.85@3.25, bulls \$3@4.25, veal calves \$6@8.25, stock steers \$3.25@5, feeders this week \$4@6.

Hog supplies are getting a little larger, and packers seem determined to put the price down. A decided slump came on the market yesterday after a strong opening, and prices are off 5 to 15 cents today, most on heavy weights. Run is 7,000 today, and receipts are likely to make gains right along for some weeks ahead. Heavy hogs sold at \$8.90@9.15 today, medium weights \$9.15@9.45, light hogs \$9.40@9.55. Packers have faith in their ability to reduce prices, and buy very little beyond the requirements of the fresh meat trade, or such as they can turn quickly.

Sheep and lambs are steady today, run 14,000 head, a few less than yesterday. All

the markets are getting heavy supplies of sheep and lambs, and a great many are going on pasture or into feed lots. Dealers say more will be fed in Kansas City territory this winter than ever known before. Top lambs today \$7, feeding lambs \$6.35@6.50, heavy yearlings \$5.25, wethers \$4.60, ewes \$4.50, top prices in each class.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	8,764	6,946	4,054
Fowler	2,880	.....	2,679
S. & S.	6,755	4,208	5,632
Swift	9,041	5,995	5,840
Cudahy	6,563	3,399	3,303
Morris & Co.	7,613	3,908	3,227
Butchers	264	103	78
Total	41,880	24,559	24,813

OMAHA

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Sept. 20.

Last week's cattle receipts, 42,500 head, were the heaviest in over eight years, and as a consequence the trend of values was lower for practically all kinds. Both native and range beefs suffered a decline of 15@25c., and the same was true as to cows and heifers and stockers and feeders. This week there has been a further decline under the influence of continued heavy receipts, and it looks as if the exceptionally heavy supplies would bring about still further reductions in prices. General demand has been good, however, and the stuff has kept moving so that there has been no appearance of a glut at any time. Native beefs are quoted at \$4.50@7.75, the bulk of the fair to good grades around \$6@7. Range beefs are selling at \$3.75@6.50, the bulk around \$4.50@5.50. Cows and heifers sell at \$2.50@5, the bulk of the fair to good butcher stock at \$3.50@4. Some 20,000 stockers and feeders were sent to the country last week, about half of the total receipts, but the demand from this source is not as keen as it was a week or ten days ago, notwithstanding the fact that prices are 25@40c. lower than during that time.

The hog situation is still more or less of an enigma to the trade. Receipts have been smaller than expected and scarcely any light weights are coming at this time. Average weight is heavier than it has been for years, and the young stuff is evidently going into the feed lots and not coming to market. The country has abundant faith in the future hog market and is not disposed to rush the new crop to market until fully matured. Demand from both packers and shippers is still good but all classes of buyers hold very bearish views and prices have gone off several points for all but choice light weights. Today there were less than 5,000 hogs here and prices were from 5c. to 25c. lower. Tops brought \$9.45 as against \$9.60 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trade was at \$8.55@8.90, as against \$9@9.30 a week ago.

Sheep receipts made a new record last week, 149,000 head and more feeder sheep and lambs were shipped to the country than ever before, the number being 119,500 head. This unprecedented demand for feeders explains why the market holds up so well in the face of the big receipts. Fat lambs are higher than last week while all other grades, both fat stock and feeders, are selling in about the same notches and everything is selling freely at the prices. Fat lambs are quoted at \$6.25@7; feeder grades, \$6@6.40; fat yearlings are selling at \$4.60@5.40; feeder grades at \$4.90@5.30; fat wethers, \$3.75@4.25; feeder grades, \$3.50@4.10; fat ewes, \$3.50@4; feeder grades, \$2.25@3.65.

(Additional Market Reviews on page 28.)

M. K. PARKER & CO.

Tallow, Grease and All Packing House By-Products
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Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 23.—Market firm; Western steam, \$12.75; city steam, \$12.37½; refined. Continent, \$13.20; South American, \$14; Brazil, kegs, \$15; compound, \$10.87½@ \$11.25.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 136s. 3d. Pork, prime mess, 108s. 9d.; shoulders, 61s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 69s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 78s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 76s.; 35@40 lbs., 77s.; backs, 69s.; bellies, 75s. Tallow, no stock. Turpentine, 54s. Rosin, common, 15s. 3d. Lard, spot prime Western, 62s. 9d. American refined in pails, 63s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 54s.; colored, 54s. 6d. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 62 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 38s. 1½d. Cottonseed oil, refined, loose (Hull), 32s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

Pork was again easier, in sympathy with corn, although lard ribs were fairly steady.

Tallow.

An advancing tendency is noted in prices, with offerings limited. City is quoted at 7½c.

Oleo and Lard Stearine.

A fair demand has developed and the undertone in the market is firmer. Business was reported at 12c, which is now bid.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was easier at the outset. Bears were hammering and support was meager.

Market closed unsettled, with considerable selling on stop-loss orders. Best support was from "shorts." Sales, 13,400 bbls. Spot, 10c. bid, no offers. Crude, 50c. per gal. Oct. Closing quotations on futures: September, \$9.95@10.05; October, \$8.63@8.65; November, \$7.63@7.64; December, \$7.37@7.40; January, \$7.37@7.39; February, \$7.35@7.40; March, \$7.38@7.41; May, \$7.47@7.49. Good off oil, \$8.25@10.10; off oil, \$8.00 bid, \$10.00 asked; winter oil, \$10.50 bid, \$15.00 asked; white oil, \$9.90 bid, \$12.00 asked.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Market 5@10c. higher; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$8.65@9.05; light weights, \$8.10@8.50; mixed and butcher's weights, \$8.40@9.45; heavies, \$8.25@9.30; rough heavies, \$8.25@8.45; Yorkers, \$9.35@9.45; pigs, \$8.50@9.40; cattle steady; beefs, \$4.90@8.30; cows and heifers, \$2.25@6.50; Texas steers, \$4.30@6; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@6; Western, \$4.40@7.10. Sheep market steady; natives, \$2.65@4.45; Western, \$3.25@4.40; yearlings, \$4.75@5.70; lambs, \$5.25@7.25.

Kansas City, Sept. 23.—Hog market 5c. higher, at \$8.30@9.35.

East Buffalo, Sept. 23.—Hog market higher; 4,000 on sale at \$9.50@10.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—Market 10@15c. higher, \$9.25@9.55.

Omaha, Sept. 23.—Hogs 5c. higher, \$8.30@9.15.

Cleveland, Sept. 23.—Hog market slow, \$9.25@9.60.

Indianapolis, Sept. 23.—Hogs higher, \$9@9.65.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Sept. 22.—Export business in oleo oil during the past week has been very quiet, and prices are unchanged. Domestic business, however, has been very good, and packers have not been able to accumulate any stocks. Neutral lard is very quiet, and no business doing for prompt shipment. For January, February, March, however, quite some business has been done at prices considerably under those asked for prompt shipment. Export business in cottonseed oil has come to a standstill, as the European buyers refuse to follow the advance in the market here.

[Additional market reports on page 28.]

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	5,745	1,000
Kansas City	1,000	1,240	300
Omaha	1,300	3,300	
St. Louis	1,000	1,500	300
St. Joseph	200	1,800	
Sioux City	400	2,300	
St. Paul	1,500	900	3,100
Fort Worth	500	500	200
Peoria		500	
Indianapolis	450	2,000	
Cincinnati	375	1,085	1,248
Pittsburg	100	2,200	100
Cleveland	100	1,000	600
E. Buffalo	150	3,200	1,800
New York	400	1,839	5,828

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1910.

Chicago	28,000	20,561	40,000
Kansas City	27,000	3,027	15,000
Omaha	10,700	3,000	39,000
St. Louis	10,000	2,541	3,500
St. Joseph	3,000	4,000	8,300
Sioux City	7,000	2,700	5,000
St. Paul	12,000	3,000	9,300
Fort Worth	2,500	2,000	300
Milwaukee		671	
Peoria		2,000	
Indianapolis	1,900	2,000	
Cincinnati	2,336	3,616	1,122
Pittsburg	2,600	9,000	6,500
Cleveland	500	2,000	2,000
E. Buffalo	3,500	15,200	15,000
New York	4,595	7,649	15,318

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1910.

Chicago	12,000	13,074	30,000
Kansas City	17,000	5,918	8,000
Omaha	11,000	5,400	28,500
St. Louis	11,900	5,311	3,000
St. Joseph	3,000	4,500	3,300
Sioux City	2,500	2,200	
St. Paul	4,000	2,500	900
Fort Worth	3,500	1,500	400
Milwaukee		1,036	
Peoria		700	
Indianapolis	1,100	6,000	
Cincinnati	449	2,724	934
Pittsburg		2,500	700
Cleveland	150	1,500	
E. Buffalo	150	1,500	
New York	852	1,943	3,747

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1910.

Chicago	17,000	16,505	40,000
Kansas City	12,000	5,091	15,000
Omaha	8,000	5,600	25,000
St. Louis	6,000	6,194	4,500
St. Joseph	3,000	4,000	1,400
Sioux City	1,500	3,000	
St. Paul	2,700	2,000	1,100
Fort Worth	5,000	2,500	
Milwaukee		3,023	
Peoria		5,000	
Indianapolis	1,500	5,000	
Cincinnati	800	2,056	1,355
Pittsburg		4,000	500
Cleveland	100	1,000	2,000
E. Buffalo	150	2,400	
New York	2,951	6,210	9,348

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1910.

Chicago	5,500	12,000	33,000
Kansas City	8,000	4,500	12,000
Omaha	5,000	5,000	31,000
St. Louis	6,000	6,293	1,200
St. Joseph	3,500	5,500	6,000
Sioux City	1,200	1,500	600

St. Paul	1,800	1,100	6,500
Fort Worth	3,000	2,500	100
Milwaukee		4,405	
Peoria		700	
Indianapolis		6,000	
Cincinnati		1,938	
Pittsburg		3,000	800
E. Buffalo	120	2,900	4,000
New York	1,594	1,415	4,355

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1910.

Chicago	2,000	6,000	15,000
Kansas City	2,000	2,500	2,000
Omaha	1,600	2,100	5,000
St. Louis	2,200	2,500	2,000
St. Joseph	1,500	3,500	500
Sioux City	500	1,000	800
Fort Worth	1,800	1,000	
St. Paul	700	1,200	700

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Sept. 17, 1910:

CATTLE.

Chicago	38,166
Kansas City	41,880
Omaha	20,171
St. Joseph	16,091
Cudahy	545
Sioux City	4,479
South St. Paul	5,729
Indianapolis	3,793
New York and Jersey City	10,312
Fort Worth	14,792
Philadelphia	4,055
Pittsburg	13,636

HOGS.

Chicago	59,653
Kansas City	28,373
Omaha	19,391
St. Joseph	17,006
Cudahy	2,829
Sioux City	11,951
Ottumwa	5,436
Cedar Rapids	3,148
South St. Paul	8,469
Indianapolis	16,524
New York and Jersey City	24,227
Fort Worth	9,165
Philadelphia	3,565
Pittsburg	27,769

SHEEP.

Chicago	66,344
Kansas City	24,813
Omaha	51,964
St. Joseph	12,790
Cudahy	549
Sioux City	2,004
South St. Paul	5,630
Indianapolis	2,004
New York and Jersey City	40,900
Fort Worth	2,145
Philadelphia	13,050
Pittsburg	24,294

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 19, 1910.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,093	1,983	22,954	9,076	
Sixtieth street	1,664	1	2,835	4,189	
Fortieth street	—	141	—	—	10,451
Lehigh Valley	3,066	—	1,037	5,001	—
Central Union	3,552	—	668	14,723	—
Weehawken	433	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	75	118	42	4,700
Totals	11,098	76	6,782	46,909	24,227
Totals last week	11,601	95	6,267	54,303	29,904

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Majestic	—	—	654
Morris Beef Co., Minnetonka	225	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Devonian	250	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Cedric	—	—	1,198
Swift Beef Co., Majestic	—	—	785
Swift Beef Co., Minnetonka	225	—	350
Swift Beef Co., Devonian	294	—	—
Schwartzschild & S., Minnetonka	192	—	1,100
J. Shamburg & Son, Minnetonka	150	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Justin	—	—	—
N. Lehman & Bro., Minnetonka	150	—	—
W. Daniels, Trinidad	20	—	—
Total exports	1,596	—	3,987
Total exports last week	546	150	3,236

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO SEPTEMBER 19, 1910.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—			
New York	1,596	—	3,987
Boston	511	—	—
Philadelphia	406	—	—
Montreal	2,279	—	—
Exports to—			
London	2,551	—	2,789
Liverpool	1,399	—	1,198
Glasgow	382	—	—
Manchester	380	—	—
Para	60	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	20	—	—
Totals to all ports	4,792	—	3,987
Totals to all ports last week	6,626	150	3,236

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TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., St. Louis

Retail Section

DOES IT PAY THE BUTCHER TO BE UP TO DATE?

A Dollars and Cents Proposition for the Retailer

The butcher's day of reckoning should be almost at hand. In another month the ice man's calls will be less frequent and the butcher can ease up, take his pad and pencil and figure what his ice has cost him for the past season. When this is done, add a good round sum for trade he might have had if a refrigerating machine was a part of the equipment. He may balk at this, and say his trade is as good as it has ever been, or has even shown an increase over last year. But add that good round sum just the same. And here's the reason why:

Nearly every shop described and illustrated in the columns of The National Provisioner for the past year as being a model of cleanliness and sanitation has employed refrigerating machines; and every proprietor of such markets has insisted that the editor emphasize the increased trade due to this very fact. All point to the refrigerated window display and the refrigerated show cases as the greatest trade-pulling power ever tried out in their stores. It knocks trading stamps and premium offers sky-high.

AGAINST BEEF DRESSING CONTESTS.

The action of the Governor of Minnesota in pronouncing against the conduct of a regulation beef dressing contest at a butchers' picnic near St. Paul was reported last week by The National Provisioner. It now appears that the sheriff of the county permitted the contest to be held, just as numberless other contests had been held on similar occasions. Complaint was later made to the Governor by some over-sensitive anti-cruelty cranks, who probably never saw such a contest and knew nothing about it. The result is that the Governor announces he will investigate and if he finds it was brutal he will depose the sheriff from office.

Wonder is now expressed as to whether those who made the complaint are meat eaters, and if they are, how they expect to get their meat unless animals are slaughtered and dressed. The contests complained of are merely repetitions of everyday operations in a slaughterhouse and serve to demonstrate the skill and humanity rather than the brutality of the butcher's art.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. E. Carroll & Company have purchased the meat business of Gilchrist & Hines at Traverse City, Mich.

Hastings & Hewitt have just engaged in the meat business at Maple Rapids, Mich.

Paulus & Replogle have opened a new butcher shop at Bristol, Ind.

Frank Marks has sold out his butcher shop at Portland, Ind., to E. L. Dearduff.

The meat market of Hugo Hartman at Hartline, Wash., has been damaged by fire.

B. S. Bartholf is just engaging in the meat business at Pacific City, Wash.

The dissolution is reported of the meat firm of Leslie & Peterson at Irondale, Wash.

Fred Scott is engaging in the meat business at Collingwood, B. C.

Now, says the butcher, how about the dollar and cents end? Well, just let him figure up his ice bill. Then let him write to any of the refrigerating machine companies, tell them what he wants, give them full particulars, and let them tell him something, giving figures as to what their machines have done and can do. Write to the Brunswick Refrigerating Company, the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, the Frick Company, the Ideal Peerless Manufacturing Company, the Remington Machine Company, the Triumph Ice Machine Company, the F. W. Wolf Company or the York Manufacturing Company.

All of these companies manufacture small machines especially adapted for the butcher. They'll tell him something he probably never thought of before—the actual dollar and cents economy of the refrigerating machine. And they won't charge him a cent for the information. They're in business to help any man who feels that his ice bill is too much of a burden. Write them and see if it is not as we say.

Robert Waddle has disposed of his long-established meat business at Aurora, Neb., to W. C. Hockenbary.

F. R. Cunningham has purchased the Opera House meat market at Grand Island, Neb., from Joseph Young.

Pearson & Semberk have engaged in the meat business at Sacramento, Neb.

E. D. Fillman has purchased the Palace meat market at Osceola, Neb.

H. E. Stein has disposed of his butcher shop at Harrisburg, S. D.

George A. Meier, a retired butcher of Brooklyn, N. Y., died at his home, 1392 Putnam avenue, last week.

C. S. Borden will erect a new meat market at Vincennes, Ind.

Hobbs & Company will open a new meat market at Portsmouth, N. H.

A. S. Marth is about to engage in the meat business at Sioux Falls, S. D.

J. C. Smith has purchased the Stuckey meat market at Plainville, Kan., and has placed it in charge of E. A. Dye.

Low & Company are engaging in the meat business in the Lieurance Building at Mildred, Kan.

G. D. Gibson is soon to engage in the meat business at Healy, Kan.

The meat market of A. R. Richman at Tempealean, Wis., has been destroyed by fire. Dawell & Baker have opened a new meat market at Danville, Ill.

H. E. Bradford has purchased the interest in the meat firm of Hughes & Johnson at Palestine, Tex., of George Hughes.

F. Johnson has sold his interest in the Johnson & Springer meat market at Albia, Ia., to his partner, Charles Springer.

W. E. Schiver has opened a meat market at Jersey Shore, Pa.

Fred Buck & Brother will engage in the meat and delicatessen business at Philadelphia, Pa.

A new meat market will be opened at Du Bois, Pa., by A. Maloof.

H. Graff has opened a branch meat market at Bradford, Pa.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Marcus Schiff, wholesale dealer in poultry at 35 Ridge street, New York City.

CREDIT RISKS IN HIGH PRICES.

Reference has been made in these columns heretofore to the increased risk of the credit business which necessarily follows advancing prices. There seems to be no reason to doubt that an era of advancing prices has only begun. The first advance made was signaled by the appointment of many legislative investigating committees whose members were supposed to find a reason why cost of living is higher than it was a dozen years ago. None of the investigators seemed willing to take up the inquiry from a studious standpoint of investigation into facts. Most of the work of the investigating committees has been confined to an effort to find victims for sacrifice.

Meantime the retail merchant finds his cost of doing business steadily increasing and his net profits decreasing. The average housewife who orders her goods by telephone and neglects to notice the increased cost of goods will shortly find that she is using more high class goods than the family purse will stand.

High class goods are demanded and nothing else, under the pure food laws, can be sold. The food laws are responsible for a considerable portion of the recent advance in prices. The anti-trust laws, which prevent the sale of 50 per cent. of the average grocer's stock at a profit, are responsible for a host of grocery failures.

The grocers and meat dealers want pure food. They want to sell goods which they can guarantee to their customers as being as irreproachable as Caesar's wife. Most of them, however, regard legislation intended to force them to sell goods at a loss as very unwise legislation. The Valentine law as affecting intrastate commerce in Ohio, and the Sherman law as affecting interstate commerce, have a tendency to force retailers to sell goods at a loss.

Both laws forbid merchants to agree as to the prices at which they will sell their property. Both laws insist that the owners of property be given full liberty to cut each other's throats, and that, if they agree to be decent competitors they shall be subject to fine and imprisonment. This is a lovely situation, very.

Prices are bound to be higher this fall and winter and the investment made by retailers for stock must be correspondingly greater than it was last year. Risks of credits is correspondingly larger.

The merchant who gauges his selling prices accurately, upon a fair average to cover his cost of doing business and leave him a profit, will win out. If the cost of selling \$100 of goods is \$15 or \$17, the selling price should be 20 to 22 per cent. figured on the selling price over cost. When wholesale prices advance, retail prices should advance proportionately. In an era of advancing prices, as always, insist upon a profit.—Inland Grocer.

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for business opportunities and equipment bargains.

A CLEAN SHOP ATTRACTS TRADE.

Cleanliness is next to Godliness. This is particularly true in the meat trade, where cleanliness may be said to be absolutely the first consideration.

A dealer who is able to show an absolutely clean store is doing more to advertise his business than he is probably aware. Most clean stores are managed by men who are clean by nature and abhor dirt of any kind, but the man who does not mind a little dirt in the corners would find it profitable to take it out and never allow it to accumulate again.

A clean store will not, of course, bring an unknown customer from the street, but it will bring back those who do come in and see how it looks, and will cause them to talk to others about it. No matter how careless people may be in their own homes, they like to trade in a clean shop, and feel sure that what they buy reaches them in a clean condition, while the person who is very particular in the house will never patronize a dirty shop if there is any other way of supplying the daily needs.

They are in constant fear of dirt, fight it practically every moment of their lives, and when they find a dealer who does the same thing they are generally his best customers. Effort in this direction will please everybody except the lazy employee. It pays to keep clean, more so in the meat trade than in any other, perhaps.

STORE LOAFERS HURT TRADE.

Somewhere we read recently about a retailer who noticed that his trade was falling off steadily, not to say rapidly, and he set himself out to ascertain the reason therefor. His investigations led him to the conclusion that the loafers that infested his store were the prime cause for the falling off of his trade. His store was the favorite loafing place of the town.

In every town, especially small towns, there is one store that seems to be the favorite loafing place for men and boys, who have a good deal of leisure, and time to kill, always, but especially evenings. Everybody who is at all acquainted with the country districts and country customs knows just what the country store, which has become recognized as the favorite loafing place, looks like. We need not describe it. It has been the subject of song and story and the painter's brush, but it figures more interestingly in romance than it does in fact.

However, the dealer in question, as we have said, came to the firm conclusion that the loafers were driving away his trade. They were all fellow-citizens and friends of his, as relations go in small communities. He disliked to speak to them, but after mature deliberation he concluded to do so, and he did. He put the matter to them in a personal, friendly way, stating while he enjoyed their society and their companionship, he owed a duty to his business, and those depending upon him for support, that he had become convinced that women objected to entering a store where so many men were idling and that he hoped they would take no offence at his remark. He did, however, ask them to show their friendship for him by refraining in the future from making his store a place to kill time.

As we recollect the story his remarks were received in silence, and then without any words they gradually sifted out, and we believe that only one took offence at the dealers' request.

After that the dealer found that his trade was returning to him. Women began to call at the store again, habitually and without any embarrassment, and some of them verified his suspicions, that the reason why they stayed away was that they did not want to face the battery of eyes of the loafers.

A word to the wise is sufficient, and it may be that a good many of our readers are suffering from the same source, and that they are not aware that they are actually losing business. We admit that there is a certain fascination in connection with the company of village sages and wiseacres that gather in the country store to discuss questions of the State and nation, and aftertimes to decide the same, but business and idleness never did and never will mix, and it may be that some of our readers will find that they are in a position to apply the same remedy that the dealer of this anecdote did.—New England Grocer.

WHERE GREAT BRITAIN GETS MEAT.

(Concluded from page 16.)

1895, and was 91,840 hundredweight less than in 1908. Only 525 hundredweight were classed as chilled mutton, and the remainder (5,116,160 hundredweight) was classed as frozen mutton. In the last class New Zealand ranked first with 2,215,360 hundredweight, or 268,800 more than in 1908, which has only twice before been slightly exceeded, viz., in 1903 and 1907. The supply from Australia was the largest yet recorded, totaling 1,057,280 hundredweight. Argentina delivered 1,609,440 hundredweight, or 133,280 less than in the previous year.

Pork—Review of Meat Supply.

A diminished importation of every kind of pork products occurred in 1909. The supply of fresh and refrigerated pork (479,360 hundredweight) was the smallest amount imported since 1897. The contribution of the United States, which in the last decade has ranged from 107,520 hundredweight in 1907 to 390,880 in 1901, sank last year as low as 7,840 hundredweight. The consignment of 423,360 hundredweight from the Netherlands was only 6,720 less than in 1908. Less salt pork was sent from the United States, but Denmark sent more.

The imports of bacon formed the lowest since 1896, and were 1,187,200 hundredweight (19 per cent.) lower than in the previous year. The United States and Canada together were responsible for 1,023,680 hundredweight of the decline. The supply of Danish bacon amounted to 2,027,200 hundredweight, which, though 268,800 less than in 1908, was otherwise the largest consignment hitherto sent from that country. A reduction of 107,520 hundredweight in the total of imported hams was wholly due to decreased shipments from the United States.

Taking all kinds of meat together, the imports, which in 1904 were 15,071,840 hundredweight from foreign countries and 3,950,240 from British dominions, were in 1909, 16,002,560 hundredweight from abroad and 5,073,600 from the British colonies. The proportion of meat received from the colonies had thus risen from 20.8 per cent. in 1904 to 24.1 in 1909.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

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New York Section

Frank Sherman, provision manager for the S. & S. house in Williamsburg, is taking a vacation with relatives in Toronto.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Sept. 17 averaged 8.74 cents per pound.

L. H. Heymann, head of the Morris beef department and a director of the company, was in New York this week for a few days looking over the field.

F. W. Brode, of Memphis, Tenn., one of the leading cotton oil men of the South, was in New York City this week on business and met his many friends in the trade.

George A. Meier, a retired butcher, died at his home 1392 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, last week. He was born in Germany seventy-four years ago. He is survived by five children.

Schedules in bankruptcy of F. W. Hallam & Company, manufacturers of refrigerating machinery, of 441 East 22d street and 361 Avenue A, show liabilities of \$16,815, nominal assets of \$22,467, and actual assets of \$4,145.

George A. Shelhoos, for a time local representative at Newburgh of Armour & Company, but in business for himself of recent years, died Wednesday in that city, aged 38 years. He was ill but four days with typhoid fever.

Manager E. J. Tierney, of the Armour Packing Company house in Williamsburg market, returned this week from a vacation trip to the South. A. C. Newell, of the company's Manhattan house at 39th street, was in charge in his absence.

The employees of the Richard Webber plant and its branches were the guests of the firm at the Tremont establishment last Wednesday evening, when Mr. L. R. Decker, of the United Commercial Travelers, made an address on "Salesmanship and Courtesy to Customers."

Alexander Leon Canter, of 265 West 45th street, employed by the Kansas City Beef and Provision Company, at 475 Ninth avenue, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, giving liabilities of \$2,646.64, unsecured, with assets of \$425, including debts due amounting to \$225.52.

Employees of Charles Richter's Charleston Market held their annual outing last Sunday at Heimann's Greenpoint Avenue Park, Woodside, Long Island. The friends of the firm and the employees in and out of the trade were present in goodly numbers and everybody had a fine time. Prize bowling was one of the enjoyable features.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the

week ending Sept. 17, 1910, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 14,640 lbs.; Brooklyn, 9,820 lbs.; total, 24,460 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 32,442 lbs.; Brooklyn, 85 lbs.; total, 32,527 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 5,310 lbs.

NEW CUDAHY HOUSE OPENED.

The new branch house and plant of the Cudahy Packing Company on Brook avenue, The Bronx, was formally opened on Monday of this week. This is claimed to be the finest branch house plant anywhere in Greater New York and tradesmen from all over the city were on hand to look it over. Manager George Osborn, who comes from Passaic, N. J., had a busy day with his staff in handling the crowd. General Eastern Manager Hughes was also present and there were many visitors from the wholesale trade.

The company erected the building in the now famous Brook avenue market row which includes the Bronx branch houses of Swift, Armour, Morris, Conron Brothers, S. & S. and others. The plant embraces three stories and basement, and includes coolers and salesrooms for beef, small stock, provisions, etc. It was built chiefly as a provision house and contains three large smokehouses with a capacity of 30,000 pounds of provisions a day. This, it is claimed, is the largest of its kind in the United States.

The provision salesrooms are on the second floor and there were 5,000 pieces of provisions on exhibition on the opening day, which indicates the size of the plant. The beef and other fresh meat coolers are on the ground floor. The house has tunnel connection with the railroad yards opposite, and is one of the most up-to-date in equipment in the country.

GAME SEASON AND GAME LAWS.

The season in which the New York law permits the sale of wild game opened on Sept. 16, and local meat dealers who in season do quite a trade in game are interested in knowing just how far they may go and keep out of trouble. The season opened Friday of last week, when venison, snipe, plover and wild ducks became legally salable. A fair supply had been carried over in storage from last season and with some fresh stock, more particularly from Europe, the offerings were equal to the moderate demand, says the New York Produce Review.

During the past year seven acts were passed in this State relative to game, the most important of which was the one lengthening the open season for water fowl by ten days but shortening by one and one-half months the season for possession and providing for the sale of imported water fowl under bond during this period. Those dealers handling wild ducks will therefore have to take out a bond early in January. Another important bill passed prohibited the purchase as well as sale of quail, game and woodcock.

The United States Department of Agri-

culture has issued Farmers' Bulletin 418, which gives a summary of the provisions relating to seasons, shipments, sale, limits and licenses for the year 1910 in all the States, territories and Canada. The bulletin will be of interest to all dealers handling game and may be had by applying to the Department at Washington.

NEW PACKING PLANT FOR MEXICO.

An American corporation is constructing a packing and slaughter-house on the eastern limits of Guadalajara, Mexico, in the completion of which about \$250,000 gold will be invested. Land for stockyards and buildings were purchased last winter, and construction work was begun in March, 1910. It is expected that the plant will be ready for business about Oct. 1.

The exterior of the edifices is brick with stone foundations all covered with cement plaster, while the division walls and floors are of re-enforced concrete, insuring not only strength, but cleanliness. The work of construction is in charge of H. H. Hinkle, who planned the buildings after extensive examination of the most modern plants in the United States, and who is a member of the American Meat Packers' Association. He will also manage the business when in operation. All machinery, lumber, insulating material, and equipment generally was purchased in the United States, the cement in England, and the stone, brick, lime, etc., in Mexico.

The capacity of the plant will be ample for all local needs, and a large territory in Mexico can be reached by its products, but for the present no provision is made for the exportation of the product to foreign markets. Should there be a demand from abroad, additional capacity can be added at a minimum cost.

The cooling and freezing departments are equipped with modern facilities, with provision for ventilation through four-ply windows which give light, are air-tight, yet can be opened when necessary. Among the notable features of the structure are the following:

Special construction of runways for animals provides iron stirrups embedded in concrete, in which will be placed wooden strips to give footing; these can be readily replaced when worn and easily removed when cleaning the runway.

The knocking pens have been raised three feet above the level of the floor to insure space for thorough cleansing. A special gutter in rear which carries of all manure from animals as killed is divided from the blood gutter by ledges of concrete, thus keeping the blood free from refuse.

There are special systems for treatment of various parts and by-products, the arrangements for cleanliness being evident throughout the plant.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week.

